

THE UNITED STATES

Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES

VOLUME XXIII.--1885-'86.

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WITH this number we commence the twenty-third yearly volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We have an index of the volume just completed in preparation, and shall publish it next week, or the week after.

An infantry officer of experience writes us that it is his decided opinion "that a three battalion organization will be secured for the infantry, and thus keep the slow promotion in that arm. It is much to be desired, and the only scheme that should be advocated."

THE Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion was in session during the week and has nearly completed the business before it. It will be some little time, however, before the conclusions of the Board, as to the merits of the four candidates examined, is made public.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK's headquarters at Governor's Island has been kept pretty busy this week in connection with the arrangements for the funeral obsequies of Gen. GRANT, and the Island has been overrun with callers on various matters connected with the ceremonies. The arrangements are nearly perfected and will soon be made public. A portion of them we publish this week.

DURING the time that Mr. W. E. CHANDLER was Secretary of the Navy, Admiral PORTER recommended that the *Herreshoff* boilers and engines should be used in the steam launches of the Navy. No action, however, was taken on his recommendation. He now points to the wonderful performances of the *Stiletto* as upholding him in his opinion. The Admiral, who is spending the summer at Spring Lake, is said to be occupying himself making plans for one of the new gunboats.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, U. S. A., in his article in "Outing" for August, on "General Crook in the Sierra Madre," says: "The policy of Great Britain has always been to enlist a force of auxiliaries from among the natives of the countries falling under her sway. The Government of the United States, on the contrary, has persistently ignored the really excellent material, ready at hand, which could, with scarcely an effort and at no expense, be mobilized, and made to serve as a frontier police. General CROOK is the only officer of our Army who has fully recognized the incalculable value of a native contingent, and in all his campaigns of the past thirty-five years has drawn about him as soon as possible a force of Indians, which has been serviceable as guides and trailers, and also of consequence in reducing the strength of the opposition."

THE Kansas City Times says:

The red tape proceedings in the Army are often spoken of, but seldom appreciated, and the following is an excellent example of how much trouble is involved in obtaining the smallest necessities:

"Headquarters Department of Arizona, in the Field.—Field Orders No. 14.—The post quartermaster at Fort Bowie will at once purchase in open market six frying pans, for immediate use of Indian scouts on duty with troops in the field. By order of Brigadier-General Crook."

"C. S. ROBERTS, A. D. C."

There is, however, less of red tape about this than might be supposed. The purchase was what is technically called an "emergency" one, and it might take, say, five minutes to write and sign the order and ten minutes more to purchase the frying pans—fifteen minutes in all. Or it often happens that the purchase is made on a verbal order to save

time, the formal printed order, to be used as a voucher by the disbursing officer, being issued at leisure. More or less "red tape" is a necessity in public affairs, but of late years, we infer, the use of the article has been reduced to a minimum, so far as the U. S. Army is concerned.

To SET at rest the seeming difference of opinion as to who may be buried in the post cemetery at West Point, we print the following regulation (153), U. S. Military Academy, promulgated in General Orders 43, dated April 8, 1885: "Burials in the post cemetery will be restricted to officers, soldiers, and permanent employees dying at the post, and to the members of the families (minor children) of the same who may die while their parents are resident at the post. For non-residents, burial in the cemetery will be confined to officers of the Army; to the widow of an officer buried there; to the wife of an officer who may have children buried there; to the minor unmarried children of an officer whose wife (their mother) is buried there; and to retired soldiers who were on duty at West Point at time of retirement." It will be noticed that special provision is made for the widows of officers buried in the cemetery.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, of London, Eng., says: "The question of making our ships more comfortable in small details is one which is daily pressing itself into notice. No sailor expects to lead a life of luxury in the navy, but he hopes to be treated at least on a par with the men of foreign navies. Not long ago some of our ships were lying alongside some of the Russian Navy, in a Japanese port, during a deep snow and very severe frost; the Russian ships were fitted throughout with steam and hot-water pipes, whereby warmth was diffused all over the decks, whereas the British tar was shivering and shaking, with no other comfort beyond the wretched 'bogeys,' which were allowed to be wheeled about the decks for a few hours, to try and dry up the damp! It is needless to add that the ships in question had recently arrived from the Equator, which made the cold colder still." This is of equal application to some of the vessels of our own Service, notably to those of the training squadron.

THE answer of the Naval Advisory Board, of which Commodore SIMPSON is chairman, to the criticisms of the Board of which Captain BELKNAP was chairman, is a document covering forty pages of foolscap in type writing. It takes up the criticisms upon the *Dolphin* and answers them in detail by a careful technical description of the vessel. The controversy over the *Dolphin* is evidently not one between the Navy Department and Mr. ROACH, but one between two naval boards, for the Advisory Board assume the responsibility for the vessel, which the board appointed by Mr. WHITNEY condemns. Thus the first step in the work of rebuilding the Navy results in a controversy within the Service, which is certain to grow more embittered as it proceeds. Whichever party to the controversy triumphs, the result is substantially the same—distrust of the ability of the Service to furnish the country with good vessels. Neither here nor in England is it possible to build naval vessels which will not have to run the gauntlet of the sharpest condemnation, and then, after all, the crucial test cannot be had until the issue of battle is joined. The members of the Advisory Board are at a loss to understand why Secretary WHITNEY

has not given publicity to their last report on the *Dolphin*, which they expressly requested to have given to the press. Copies of it were printed two weeks ago and placed under lock and key in the Secretary's Office where they still remain. It is understood now that the Secretary will not make the report public until the Examining Board has replied to it, when both statements will be given out simultaneously. The report has been referred to them for that purpose.

THE following table, taken from the *Armeebblatt*, gives an interesting comparison between the largest guns at present existent:

Type of Gun.	Calibre.	Length of Gun.	Weight.		Initial velocity.	Total energy at the muzzle per kilogramme of the weight of gun.
			Gun.	Shot.		
	Mm.	Met.	Kilogrammes.	Met.		
Krupp 35-cal. 30.5 c.m.	305	10.70	48550	455	141	500
Krupp 35-cal. 35.5 c.m.	355	12.40	81350	725	225	530
German 30.5 c.m. mar.	305	6.70	36800	325	72	458
Russian 12 in. (long).	305	9.14	43341	344	128	507
French pat. 1870 32 c.m.	320	6.70	39000	341	86	470
English 30 ton m. l.	406	8.15	82300	771	204	498
English 33 ton b. l.	343	10.97	64000	567	253	624
Italian 100 ton b. l.	432	11.89	103100	908	300	555
French pat. 1875 34 c.m.	340	6.7	48940	430	117	480
Range 34 c.m.	340	11.20	57500	450	180	521

A correspondent of *Broad Arrow* introduces another element of comparison, that of rapidity of fire. He says: "The calculations of the power of guns, as given by Colonel MAITLAND in his paper on 'The Heavy Guns of 1884,' read at the United Service Institution, are utterly misleading, as they leave out of account all consideration of rapidity and safety of firing; in fact, they give only the efficiency of the gun for a single round, thus placing a gun that could be fired only one round per hour on an equality with another gun firing a hundred similar rounds per hour. The Krupp gun is calculated to fire one round every ten minutes from his large guns on the practice ground at Meppen, and Captain FITZGERALD, R. N., stated in his lecture at the United Service Institution that the English 100-ton breech-loading gun could be fired only once in fifteen or twenty minutes." He institutes the following comparison to show the difference between a gun firing six shots an hour and an ideal gun ("Gun of 1886") supposed to fire 20 shots in the same time:

Data.	Elswick Gun of 1884.	Gun of 1886.
Diameter of bore	16.25	16.25
Weight of gun	110 tons.	130 tons.
Charge	900 lb.	900 lb.
Projectile	1,800 lb.	1,800 lb.
Muzzle velocity of projectile	2,020 ft. per sec.	2,020 ft. per sec.
Muzzle energy of projectile	50,924 ft. tons.	50,924 ft. tons.
Muzzle energy of projectile per ton of gun	513 ft. tons.	424.3 ft. tons.
Number of rounds fired per hour	6	20
Total power of gun	306,544 ft. tons.	1,018,480 ft. tons.
Power per ton weight of gun	2,771 ft. tons.	8487.5 ft. tons.

This table shows that the more rapid firing gun, although not 10 per cent. heavier than the Elswick gun, is over 200 per cent. more powerful for destructive purposes.

IN view of the fact that Mr. John Ambler Smith has been suspended from practice before the War Department, the wisdom of our recommendation of April 11, 1885, to the Superintendents of National Cemeteries approves itself. We advised them to keep in their own pockets the thirty dollars that Mr. Smith requested each of them to send him to secure his services for the passage of a bill in their favor.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

We complete our illustrations of the uniforms of the Italian army with those of the Alpine troops, the Bersaglieri and the Forest Guard. The Alpine troops are recruited exclusively from the mountain regions of Italy and for mountain warfare. They number 100 companies, divided into 36 *riparti* or groups, each including one active company, one reserve company and one company of mobile militia, numbering 35,850 men in all, or say 30,000 effectives.

The first line numbers 200 officers and 9,000 men; captains of companies are mounted. On mobilization each company leaves behind two other companies recruited from the kinsmen, friends and neighbors of the active company and possessing an accurate local knowledge that may prove invaluable and possessed by a sentiment of comradeship and regimental rivalry that binds them closely together. From the 1st of October until the end of March the Alpine companies are concentrated at the headquarters of their respective battalions; during the remainder of the year they occupy the hill stations and perform drills and manoeuvres throughout the summer. The armament and equipment is similar to the infantry of the line. In his Alps and the Alpine Companies, Lieut. Bertelli, of the 6th Alpine Battalion, says of the Alpine troops:

Hunter, contrabandist, husbandman, shepherd, or charcoal-burner, our mountaineer stands above the middle height; he is strong-limbed, healthy, and robust. All the year round he is clad in rough and homely garments. Sober in everything, his food is of the simplest description; he drinks little wine, is enterprising, wide-awake, and economical. Naturally defiant and disdainful, he talks little; alone he does not feel solitude, in company he is rarely expansive or gay. The mountaineer strides along like the bear, with a long, slow step; if he is in a hurry he slackens the pace, but walks for eight hours without stopping for a minute. The customs of Aronda are his—drink at the first spring, to lie down under the shade of the first tree, to milk the first cow he meets, even though she does not belong to him, well knowing that some one else will do the same by him. The mountaineer has a respect for his superiors that one may vainly look for elsewhere; but this arises from his idea of their worth rather than of their position. He is very obedient—when it seems good to him. On the mountain side his eye rarely deceives him; he never slips or makes a false step. He does not attack obstacles like the Bersaglieri; like Napoleon, he turns them. On the rocks his heavy shoes tread as light as those of a *premiere danseuse*, and on the snows they appear to spread out so as not to sink in.

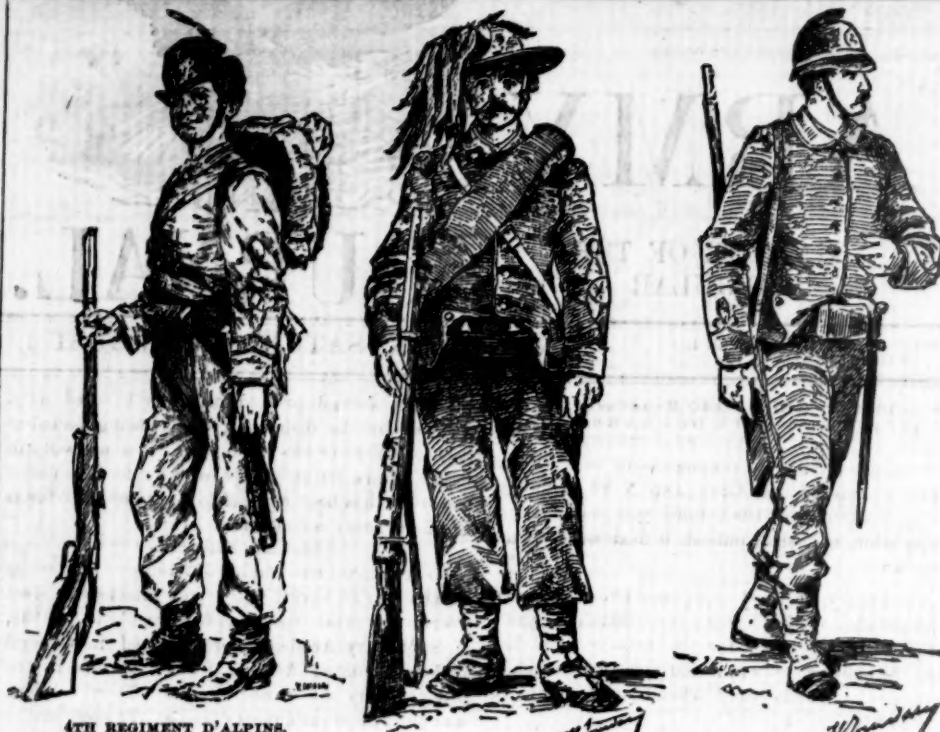
The mountaineer never loses his way even in hills he is unaccustomed to. A thousand yards of a slight variation in the green tint of the vegetation reveals a spring to him; some scraps of brushwood here and there disclose a mule track; if a forest terminates abruptly he recognizes at once a precipice or a crevasse. If a voice, repeated by many an echo, reaches his ear, your mountaineer, after simply turning his head, will tell you at once where that voice comes from; you would never make out. From the noise of a torrent he will know, without seeing it, whether it is fordable or not. The art of finding his way is innate in him; in his nervous system there is, so to speak, at once the compass, the barometer, and the thermometer. "It will rain up there," he says, and it rains sure enough. "It will snow over there," and it snows. "It is raining hard over there, but we shall escape it," and he replies, "Don't you feel where the wind comes from?" The sun is shining brightly and the sky is clear. "Signor, in an hour the mist will be upon us." "Impossible." "No, no, I caught a whiff of it rising from the valley." An hour afterwards you will be surrounded by so thick a mist that you will not be able to see your own feet.

The defensive plans of the Italian general staff are experimented by the Alpine battalions incessantly; enterprises appearing rash in design and difficult in execution become possible by an accurate knowledge of every track on the mountain side, and by march-manoevres at all seasons of the year.

As a specimen of the marching prowess of the Alpine troops, the following instance—by no means an exceptional case—deserves notice: An Alpine company, 130 strong, started in marching order from a point in the hills 700 feet above sea-level at 4 A. M. one morning. Marching through knee-deep snow for eight hours, they reached a point 3,000 feet above sea-level, and arrived at the point of departure again 5 P. M., with only a halt of two hours during the day, and without a single man falling out or going sick next day. Soldiers will appreciate the intrinsic excellence of troops with whom such deeds are possible in peace time.

The Bersaglieri or rifle regiments are the crack corps of the Italian Army, and they form one-eighth of the total infantry force. A regiment on a war footing numbers 100 officers and 3,270 men, divided into 3 battalions of 4 companies each. The men are carefully selected, and to see a regiment of them go dashing by, says Martel, cannot fail to make the most unimpressible enthusiastic.

The pace is 0.86m. and the cadence 120 to the minute. Almost incredible stories are told of the distances traversed by Bersaglieri battalions during a few hours, both in peace and war. On one occasion Gen. della Marmora, the father of the Bersaglieri, mounted on a celebrated Arab charger, drew up a battalion to salute the late King Victor Emmanuel on his leaving Genoa. The king travelled 40 miles with English post-horses, changing horses four times. At the end of his journey what was his surprise to find an almost unrecognizable battalion of travel-stained Bersaglieri again drawn up to receive him, with Gen. della Marmora on the same favorite white Arab at their head. They were the same troops, who had travelled at great speed over hills and valleys, fording rivers and streams, and taking a direct line to the town the king was making for by the high road. Gen. della Marmora loved to recount this episode, and how that, after it, he had his own



4TH REGIMENT D'ALPINS.

BERSAGLIERI.

Hat of black waxed leather, ornamented with two carbines, a hunting horn and a cop-dark blue with green braid, shoulder per grenade. Tunic dark blue with yellow and cuff knots. Buttons white. Tunic buttons; crimson braid and knot, white stars, facings green. Belt equipment black. Black equipments. Cloak of royal blue. Trousers bluish gray with green stripes. Gaiters white.

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way in all questions connected with his favorite troops. Continued, real and rigorous training to this pace has made the Bersaglieri the best marching light troops in Europe.

On service the Bersaglieri are either kept in hand as a reserve for emergencies, under the direct control of the corps commandant, or are used to occupy special points in the line of battle, to perform rapid flank marches, or to support cavalry in independent far-reaching action. For the latter duty there are special instructions. During the cavalry manoeuvres, Bersaglieri battalions are invariably attached to the opposing sides. At the shortest notice they have often appeared at unexpected points many miles away from the positions they were supposed to occupy, and in spite of all difficulties have often rendered great and signal services to the mounted branch of the Service.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. AUGER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, visited friends at St. Paul, early in the week, on his way to join his regiment.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., has returned to New London, Conn., from a visit to the militia camp at South Framingham, Mass.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL R. C. DRUM came to New York on Saturday last on his return from Mount McGregor, and while at the Sturtevant House was called upon by Colonel S. Benjamin, U. S. A., of General Hancock's staff.

COLONEL J. P. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, spent a portion of the week at Governor's Island, the guest of Major-General Hancock.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, British Navy, of the Pacific Squadron, is expected this week from England on his way to join the squadron.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN arrived in New York on Sunday last from Lake Minnetonka, to attend the funeral obsequies of his former comrade in arms—General Grant.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN H. G. BROWN, 12th U. S. Infantry, with his company from Fort Niagara, arrived at Mount McGregor early in the week, to act as guard over the remains of General Grant.

GENERAL J. S. BRISSEN, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Niobrara this week from a three years' leave.

MAJOR J. B. BURBANK, U. S. A., has left Washington Barracks, D. C., on leave, to be absent until the latter part of September.

LIEUTENANT JAMES A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, visited friends in New York; a few days ago, on his way to join his company.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his many friends in New York and vicinity, comes North from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., next week, having been designated by Major-General Hancock to supervise this year's rifle competition of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.

FORT PEBBLE, Me., had several visitors this week, the list being Gen. Willcox, Col. Mendenhall, Surg. D. Bache, Majors Livingston, Egan, Rodney, and Brewerton, Capts. Egbert and Story, and Lieut. S. W. Taylor.

LIEUTENANTS W. W. GIBSON, S. E. STUART, and J. W. BENET, U. S. A., were in New York this week for examination by the Board presided over by Col. T. G. Baylor, with a view to future transfer to the Ordnance Department.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DANES, 3d Artillery, left Washington, D. C., this week for a visit to Auburn, N. Y.

CHAPLAIN H. V. PLUMMER, 9th Cavalry, lately at Fort Riley, was expected at Omaha this week to report to General Howard.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. P. BIRMINGHAM, U. S. A., arrived in New York, this week, from the West, and reported to Major General Hancock for duty.

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, Inspector of Rifle Practice, at the Headquarters of the Army, started this week on an official tour connected with approaching Division and Department rifle competitions.

MR. PIERRE STEVENS, son of Admiral Stevens, U. S. N., retired, is to marry Miss Magruder, of Rockville, Md., in the autumn.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. FITHIAN, U. S. N., retired, goes abroad at an early date to remain for a year.

CAPTAIN JESSE M. LEE, 9th Infantry, says an exchange, just appointed agent for the Southern Cheyennes, is a most excellent officer for such duty, and has had much and successful experience before in handling unruly Indians.

PAYMASTER C. A. McDANIEL, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

COLONEL ROGER JONES, Inspector General, and Lieutenants W. W. Wotherspoon and M. F. Walz, 12th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., early in the week, under special orders from Major General Hancock, connected with the funeral obsequies of General Grant.

COLONEL W. H. JOHNSTON, U. S. A., lately in New York, and his clerk, Mr. Evans, have arrived at Fort Snelling, and the former has entered upon his duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., starts East in a few days on a two months' visit.

ADMIRAL C. M. BUCKLE, British Navy, was a guest at the Brevoort House, New York, this week.

COLONEL T. A. McPARLIN, U. S. A., who has been on leave for several months past, has resumed charge of the Medical Purveying Depot, Wooster Street, New York City.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TOWNSEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., this week to spend a month on leave, at the end of which time he will join at West Point for duty.

GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sheridan expect to visit Cape Vincent, N. Y., in August.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. HUNTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to be absent for a fortnight.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. HAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, visited New York this week on Court-martial service, afterwards returning to Fort Porter.

COLONEL GEORGE W. GILE, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the St. James Hotel.

LIEUTENANT WEBSTER, U. S. M. C., arrived on Saturday by the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Para*, from Aspinwall.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House on Sunday.

LIEUTENANT W. C. BROWN, 1st Cavalry, an excellent tactician, has been selected to succeed Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, 2d Artillery, as adjutant of the Military Academy. Lieut. Hoyle then goes to St. Francis Barracks for duty under his appointment as adjutant of the 2d U. S. Artillery.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Davis, U. S. N., is at the Old Orchard House, Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mayo are spending a few days at the Adelphi Hotel, Saratoga.

CAPTAIN THEODORE SCHWAN, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting in St. Paul and will go from there to inspect the Illinois National Guard at Ottawa and Springfield.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., goes for duty to that delightful post, Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON S. H. DICKSON, U. S. N., who is on leave of absence, is spending the summer with his wife at the Hotel Kaaterskill.

LIEUTENANT C. P. MILLER, 4th U. S. Artillery, registered in St. Albans this week, and attended the encampment there of the National Guard of Vermont.

COLONEL JAMES M. MOORE, and Lieutenant G. W. Kingsbury, U. S. A., were recent guests at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, of Norfolk, Va., will spend August and a portion of September with friends in the North.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. J. E. Wilson, 5th U. S. Infantry, will spend the summer in New York. Lieutenant Wilson has gone to Fort Buford to re-survey the military reservation.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st U. S. Cavalry, lately promoted has entered upon duty at Fort Custer, Montana.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCauley were to leave Omaha this week for the East.

CAPTAIN M. HARTUN, U. S. N., leaves Brooklyn, N. Y., this week for a visit to Margaretville, Delaware Co., New York.

LIEUTENANT BURNS T. WALLING, U. S. N., who was detached from the U. S. R. S. Vermont for temporary sea duty on the U. S. S. *Despatch*, has resumed his regular duties on board the *Vermont*.

A WAR DEPARTMENT clerk explains that the reason all post-traders are called "Major" is because they invariably get the majority of the amount left at a post by the paymaster.—*Washington Critic*.

Mrs. Cramer, sister of the late General Grant, arrived from Europe last week accompanied by her husband, who has held a diplomatic post abroad. Mrs. Cramer was informed of her brother's death as soon as the steamer reached Quarantine.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD PIM, who has been for many years prominently before the public in connection with naval subjects, and as a promoter of further Arctic enterprise, is now a rear-admiral in Her Majesty's naval service.

It is now positively stated that El Mahdi is dead, and that Khalifa Abdoola has assumed the leadership of his followers. The British Foreign Office is said to have received incontestable proofs of the fact.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride will return from Europe probably next week, and will go direct to Fort Schuyler. Lieutenant McClellan was present at the recent practice of the German Field Artillery at their summer station at Lockstadt, Holstein.

PRINCE HENRY of Battenberg, the fortunate young German who has just married Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, has hitherto been very poor, his military pay amounting to \$400 a year and his paternal allowance being only \$250.

BEDFORD MACKAY, United States Consul at Rio Grande do Sol, Brazil, who arrived at Washington July 28, says that a colony of ex-Confederate soldiers is located in southern Brazil. The colony numbers about 500 persons, and is doing well.

"SERGEANT DUDLEY M. NOTSON, Signal Corps," says the *Cheyenne Leader*, "who is shortly to enter upon duty here, is a son of the late Surgeon D. M. Notson, U. S. A., who died about two years ago at Columbus Barracks. After the surgeon's death the widow with her youngest daughter Katie, joined the family of her daughter, who was the wife of Dr. E. T. Comegys, of Fort Supply, L. T. Shortly after Mrs. Comegys died and then Mrs. Notson and Miss Kate went to Fort Mackinac to reside with Dudley, who was stationed there and who is coming here now. It is probable that he will bring his mother and sister with him and the trio will make a desirable accession to Cheyenne society."

A FORT RENO correspondent writes: "General Sheridan's ride from Caldwell to this post the other day will probably not cut as much of a figure in history as the one of twenty odd years ago, but in many respects it was almost as eventful. The General himself says that a rougher trip he does not remember to have taken. At one resting place the General and General Miles slept in the settler's 'best room,' which was a 7x9 cubby hole, not too cleanly, and abounding with animal life. The proprietor was a quarter-bred Sioux, and apparently as shiftless as his race. Both Generals fought the insectivorous hordes till daylight, when they (the Generals, not the hordes) capitulated. Colonel Sheridan, whose face and hands yet bear marks of the battle, says it was the hottest siege he had ever stood."

SINCE the war began with the French numbers of Chinese military and naval commanders have fallen into dire disgrace, several have been executed for cowardice, some have been cashiered, others reduced steps in rank. But even personal training of a high kind is not held to excuse or even palliate disaster. The last victim is the General Pan Ting-hsin. The following is the decree announcing his disgrace:

During the twelfth moon of last year and the first moon of the present year the troops beyond the Kuangsi frontier have failed to hold their own time and again. Although their leader, Pan Ting-hsin, the Governor of the province, was always with the van of his army and was wounded by a bullet in the leg, he has none the less been unable to inspire the men under his command with a spirit of stubborn resistance, and has shown an undoubted want of strategical skill in the disposition and handling of his forces. We command, therefore, that Pan Ting-hsin be forthwith cashiered.

COLONEL R. H. OFFLEY, U. S. A., visited this week the camp of Ohio State troops at Kenton.

MAJOR W. B. BECK, U. S. A., left New York this week for Mt. McGregor with his battery.

GENERAL H. M. BLACK, U. S. A., spent the week at Asheville, N. C., in camp with the militia of North Carolina.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., has got his command settled into camp at Atlanta, Ga., and is utilizing the opportunity for the prosecution of drills, target practice, etc.

LIEUTENANT S. A. DYER, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately on duty at the School of Application, has joined his company at Fort Porter, New York.

COLONEL W. J. VOLKMAR, U. S. A., spent a busy week with Gov. Pattison at the several encampments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

ENSIGN R. M. HUGHES, U. S. N., is spending a few days with his family near Chester, Pa.

LIEUTENANT BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., registered at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, on Saturday.

LIEUTENANT F. S. CARTER, U. S. N., registered at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., sailed from New York for Europe on Thursday. He will return in October.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR G. F. MALLETT, U. S. N., is spending a few weeks at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMPSON, U. S. N., leaves Washington, D. C., this week for York Harbor, Maine, where he expects to remain until the middle of Aug.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. FLETCHER, Jr., 2d Infantry, U. S. A., is at present staying at No. 1337 North 12th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The engagement is announced of a grandson of the celebrated Commodore Morris, the Rev. Morris Addison, to Miss Ada Thayer, a sister of Mrs. Riggs, of Washington.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER L. C. KERR, U. S. N., recently detached from the *Dolphin*, has commenced his duties in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in the New York Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT L. C. WEBSTER, U. S. M. C., lately returned from Panama, is in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, with "Panama fever." Hopes of his speedy recovery are entertained.

A HANDSOME monument to the memory of Lieutenant John B. Lockwood, U. S. A., who perished in the Greeley Expedition, has been erected at the Naval Academy Cemetery by the parents of the deceased officer.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOHN C. SULLIVAN, U. S. N., who is settling his accounts at his home in New London, Conn., will shortly entertain Mrs. George Stanfield Cook and Miss Virginia Tooker, his wife's sisters.

DR. RAYMOND B. GUITERAS, who has just been commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy, and who is a brother of the very popular Passed Asst. Surgeon D. M. Guiteras, U. S. N., is a famous amateur athlete, and has made a capital record for himself in all amateur athletic games in Boston, Mass.

REAR ADMIRAL, Mrs. and Miss Almy, who have been for some time at Spring Lake, have gone to the Davenport House, Richfield Springs, where are also Rear Admiral John H. Uphur, on leave, and Mrs. Uphur. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Le Roy are at the Spring House, Rear Admiral Chas. Steedman is also spending the summer at the Springs.

Mrs. H. G. DRESSER and Mrs. L. S. VAN DUZER, wives of Ensigns Dresser and Van Duzer, of the U. S. S. *Omaha*, have sailed for Europe in a vessel of the Hamburg Line, and will meet their husbands at the first European port at which the *Omaha* stops on her way to China. They will probably remain in Europe during the *Omaha's* cruise.

THIRTEEN officers sat down to breakfast together quite recently on board the *Vermont*, although no one was aware of the fact until the meal was nearly over. The names of all were taken, so that there will be a good chance to see if there is anything in the old superstition. The party was composed of one lieutenant commander, five lieutenants, one junior lieutenant, one ensign, one marine officer, and four medical officers.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR LEWIS NIXON will graduate from Greenwich this year. This will leave no representative of the Navy there, so the Navy Department has requested the English Government to be allowed to send two of the Annapolis graduates to take the two years' advanced course at that college. Naval Cadet Charles Hewes, Class of '48, will probably be one of the lucky young officers chosen.

COLONEL JOHN C. KELTON, U. S. A., will come to duty in the War Department in October next, much to the satisfaction of his many friends in the East. He has been stationed at San Francisco fifteen years. Gen. Chauncey McKeever, who goes to San Francisco in October for duty as Adjutant General of the Division of the Pacific, will find it an agreeable experience, as it is, we believe, his first tour of duty on the Pacific Coast.

The San Francisco Report, of July 18, says:

Ensign F. A. McNutt was in town during the week... E. F. Dickson, U. S. A., arrived from the East Tuesday... J. S. Sankey, U. S. N., was in the city during the week... R. D. Reid, U. S. N., registered at the Baldwin Thursday... Major and Mrs. Worth came over from Angel Island Wednesday... Colonel and Mrs. McAllister came down from Benicia Wednesday... Paymaster M. C. McDonald, U. S. N., registered at the Palace Wednesday... Lieutenant J. Stafford, 1st Infantry, and wife visited friends in the city a few days ago... Captain Charles A. Allgood, U. S. A., and Miss Allgood visited San Francisco a few days ago... Last Wednesday evening a musicale was given by Col. and Mrs. W. R. Parnell, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who recently arrived here after having made a tour of the globe. The affair took place at their temporary residence on Ellis street. Col. and Mrs. Parnell will remove in August to their new residence in Berkeley, where monthly receptions of a musical character will be held during the ensuing winter... Lieut. Blocklinger, of the *Hastler*, has been spending a week at Bithedale.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON contemplates an American tour.

COLONEL NICHOLAS VEDDER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Vedder are visiting at Leonardtown, Md.

MAJOR SIMON SNYDER, U. S. A., was in St. Paul this week, with quarters at the Hotel Ryan.

CAPTAIN W. G. WEDEMAYER, 16th U. S. Infantry, is visiting his home at Watertown, Wisconsin.

GENERAL Z. B. TOWER, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Cohasset, Mass.

LIEUTENANT E. D. BOSTICK, U. S. N., after a pleasant tour at Fort Monroe leaves there at an early date to join the Alliance.

The death of Capt. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cavalry, promoted 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole to Captain and 2d Lt. W. A. Shunk to 1st Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. VAN HORN, 25th Infantry, arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 25, and has taken command of that post.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Paul, daughter of General G. K. Paul, U. S. A., to Surgeon R. A. Marmion, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., arrived at Mt. McGregor on Thursday and took command of the guard of honor stationed there by Major-General Hancock.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., came to New York this week to say goodbye to his son, Lieut. Benét, 5th U. S. Artillery, and is to sail for France Aug. 1.

The full name of the late Commander Gorrings was Henry Honeychurch Gorrings, the middle name being that of one of his father's friends.

LIEUTENANT A. RODGERS, 4th Cavalry, U. S. A., leaves Harrisburg, Pa., this week for Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, where he will stop at the Arlington Hotel.

It is now said that the anonymous novel "Across the Chasm," a story of North and South, was written by Miss Julia Magruder, daughter of Gen. Magruder.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, enters at once upon his new duties as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Hancock, and will shortly occupy quarters at Governor's Island.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON celebrated his 82d birthday on Friday of this week, July 31. He is still vigorous in body and mind and as actively at work as ever.

SERGEANT MAURICE CONNELL, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, delivered a lecture recently on "American Arctic Explorations," at the rooms of the Geographical Society, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN G. E. POND, U. S. A., for some time past fluctuating between New York City and Chicago on various duties, will shortly go to Fort Riley, Kas., to take charge of quartermaster matters there.

ALL well-authenticated accounts agree that William H. Vanderbilt has lost of his fortune not less than \$50,000,000 by shrinkage in values, and otherwise, in the past three years. Some of our officers have had pecuniary losses, but which one of them can honestly say that these have amounted to a tithe of those which have overtaken the unfortunate Vanderbilt.

MARIA MAYO is said to have refused more than a hundred suitors before she accepted Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., who courted her when he was a member of the Richmond bar as Mr. Scott. After entering the Army he continued his addresses, and was refused successively as Capt. Scott and Col. Scott, and it was only as Gen. Scott, the victorious hero of Lundy's Lane, that he at last won the hand of the much-admired belle.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

ALFRED JEFFRIES, who a short time ago was tried by Court-martial and dismissed the Service for appropriating money to his own uses which had been given him to pay the crew with, was arrested in Battery Park a few days ago charged with cutting hair from the heads of two little girls. Although no evidence of his guilt was found on him, he was held in \$300 bail for trial.

The lightning played havoc at Mount McGregor on Thursday evening, and Gen. R. H. Jackson and Col. W. B. Beck, U. S. A., on duty there, were both severely stunned, the former especially so, by a stroke of lightning. Col. Beck is quite recovered, but Gen. Jackson is still suffering, although not in any danger, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Vancouver Independent of July 23, says: General J. Gibbon is expected to assume command of the Department about July 29... Lieutenant Wm. P. Moffat, 2d Infantry, and family are at Mrs. Troupe's on a visit... Captain R. G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, is on a month's leave, visiting relatives in Portland. He goes soon East for duty... Lieut. Colonel John Green, 2d Cavalry, has been assigned to duty at Boise Barracks... Lieutenant Colonel Joshua A. Fletcher, Jr., 2d Infantry, will probably be stationed at Fort Spokane... Troop G, 2d Cavalry, in command of Lieutenants Kingsbury and Lewis, returned to Fort Walla Walla July 17 from Fort Lapwai. They opened up a new wagon route from Lewiston to the Wallowa.

The Niles (Mich.) Mirror, advertising to the recent visit there of General H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., and Mrs. Morrow, says: A grand reception was tendered them Monday evening by the Grand Army boys. The Mayor introduced the General, who made a few remarks, full of kindly feeling towards the citizens of Niles and her honored sons who fell on the battle fields of the late war. Everybody went home feeling happy for the privilege of honoring a gallant soldier and his estimable wife, whose history is a part of Niles and whose memory is cherished by all. The G. A. R. Post is called "Frank Graves Post," in honor of Colonel Frank Graves, a brother of Mrs. Morrow, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

COLONEL F. B. HAMILTON, U. S. A., is visiting friends at Munroeville, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, left New Orleans for the North on Wednesday of this week, and will return to Jackson Barracks early in August.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Colonel Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, who has been acting as military secretary to the Secretary of War, has asked to be relieved from this duty. It is understood that when his present leave of absence expires he will be given station at St. Paul. Secretary Endicott thought some time ago of detaching him as assistant to Colonel Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate General, but as Col. Barr prefers St. Paul it is expected that he will be sent there and some other officer ordered to duty with Colonel Lieber, who asked some time ago for an assistant. Colonel Winthrop has been spoken of in that connection.

Sergeant Michael McGauran, of the Signal Corps, who recently refused to receive the colored private, Green, as his assistant at Pensacola, Fla., is now in ordinary arrest at Fort Myer. General Hazen on Tuesday submitted to the War Department charges against McGauran, asking for a Court-martial for disobedience of orders. The accused is regarded as a very efficient officer. He remained bravely at his post during the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola several years ago, and has an excellent record as an observer, but his breach of discipline could not be overlooked by the authorities.

Adam Kramer, who was the messenger to General Sherman at Army Headquarters, and later to Gen. Sheridan, was buried Monday at St. Mary's Cemetery by Post No. 7, G. A. R.

The Secretaries of State, War and Navy held a meeting on Monday last to consider recommendations from Chief Engineer Snyder, superintendent of the building, concerning matter coming under his jurisdiction. It had been generally supposed that when the commission came together they would decide upon a number of changes in the working force, which consists of 150 employees, and consequently many of them have been on the anxious seat. Happily for them no changes were determined upon. Many of the watchmen and firemen being old soldiers, the Secretaries concluded that they had a just claim to the positions they hold, and as others have large families to support it was considered an act of charity not to disturb them as long as they were faithful to their duties. Upon the recommendation of the superintendent it was decided to allow the detail of an assistant engineer from the Navy to assist in looking after the great labyrinth of machinery in the three buildings.

The house that Secretary Whitney occupied at Lennox, Mass., and known as the Haggerty place, was entered by burglars on the night of July 24, and a large amount of valuable property was stolen. \$300 worth of silverware was taken, including many old family heirlooms. None of Secretary Whitney's family were in the house at the time. Secretary Whitney is the only member of the Cabinet who has as yet any permanent quarters in Washington. He has purchased the Graceland Homestead on Georgetown Heights, for \$30,000. It is a fine large country place, but rather a long distance from the Navy Department.

Major Alex. Sharp, Pay Dept., and Major L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Dept., were registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week. They are both on leave of absence. The former will attend the funeral of General Grant.

A new rule has been adopted by the Navy Department concerning the purchase and distribution of stationery. Heretofore the Navy-yards with their various branches have been purchasing stationery in small quantities as it was needed at comparatively high prices. It is now proposed to have all the Navy-yards supplied with stationery under one contract, the various bureaus of the Navy Department being authorized to furnish their respective branches in the yard with what is needed.

But one vacancy has occurred in the list of post quartermaster sergeants since the new grade was established. This was occasioned by the expiration of the term of enlistment of one of the men who did not care for a re-enlistment. His successor has been selected by the Q. M. Gen. and will be appointed in a day or two, thus completing the full quota allowed by law.

In consequence of a misleading statement made by the daily papers some time ago with reference to Commodore Schley's efforts towards securing a pension for the continuous service men of the Navy, that officer has been much annoyed by communications from veterans of the Navy, asking that they be put on the pension list. The idea Commodore Schley intended to convey, was that he would endeavor to secure legislation from Congress this winter for the retirement of seamen under the same conditions which prevail in the Army, a fact which we have already stated.

The longevity pay claims, in amount \$30.07, of Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art., was allowed by the 2d Comptroller this week.

President Cleveland has appointed Surg. Gen. Robert Murray, U. S. A., Surg. Gen. F. M. Gunnell, U. S. N., and the Rev. Byron Sutherland visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The papers of the Fort Monroe Examining Board in the cases of non-commissioned officers, who are candidates for 2d lieutenancies in the Army, are expected at the War Department some time next week. After their assignment to regiments we may expect the announcement of the civilian candidates. The appointment of the two Signal Corps Sergeants to 2d lieutenants in that service will be made in a few days. The papers are now before the Secretary.

The special Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and report upon the plans and specifications for the proposed new cruisers, were in session at the Navy Department July 29, present Commanders Walker and Wilson, Commanders Sampson and Goodrich, Naval Constructors Bowles, and Mr. Herman Winters. Commodore Walker, being the senior member of the Board, officiated as President. Secretary Whitney was also present for a short time and in an informal talk explained why the Board was called and what was expected. He read the Appropriation act, showing that Congress put upon him the responsibility of building four ships "of the best modern design," "having the highest attainable speed," and upon plans determined upon "after consideration of all designs heretofore adopted by the Department." He asked the Board to examine and report upon the designs received in answer to his advertisement. The Secretary dwelt upon our want of experience in naval construction in the present state of the art, and said: "It is, therefore, desirable to proceed with great caution in this matter and to take no step without its being absolutely a sure one, and in order to do this it is necessary that the Department should be possessed of all the information possible to be gathered in regard to what other people have done. No private individual would set out to spend \$3,000,000 in construction without first, for his own advice, becoming acquainted with the best things that had been done by others in the same direction. Therefore, if it should appear to you, that further and more detailed information should be had of the designs of other countries, I consider that the Department has the power to expend money therefor; and I consider it very wise and judicious to expend it. I have already, for the last three months, been expending money in that direction, and a good deal of evidence will be found to have been already accumulated. I think it possible for me to say those things without reflecting at all upon the Department. The Secretary expressed the hope that the Board would harmoniously co-operate together toward working out that which he considered the most important problem that the Department has to encounter, and on the successful accomplishment of which would not only reflect credit on the naval service, but be a very great benefit to the entire industry of shipbuilding in this country. The greater portion of the day was passed by the Board in preliminary work. The 75 plans were classified that the examinations might be conducted more rapidly. Proposals from "cranks," of which there is a number, have been cast aside. Plans for "fittings" were also laid by until it becomes necessary to consider them. The complete plans of vessels will first be examined.

The board are evidently in earnest. Since the organization on Wednesday they have been in session daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, all the members being present and deeply interested in their work. The examinations have not proceeded far enough to give even an idea as to what design of vessel the board will recommend, but sufficient progress has been made to show that none of the plans thus far submitted are what is wanted, and that the board will have an all summer's job before them in their search for something better. The task they have undertaken can only be compared to that of Diogenes in his search for an honest man. If experience counts for anything they will be damned if they do, and be damned if they don't. It is probable that some of the members will go abroad to inform themselves as to what is going on there and face the usual outcry in Congress and elsewhere about junketing expeditions. Careful consideration, however, will first be given to home suggestions. The plans proposed by the Construction Bureau and Bureau of Steam Engineering jointly will be looked into in a few days, after which the information already on hand, pertaining to modern vessels of foreign powers, will receive consideration, and the Bureau of Information called upon to show its metal, to determine whether there is not more information to be found within the walls of the Navy Department than could be obtained by an expensive trip abroad.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT NOTES.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin have been giving a series of dinners at their lovely cottage "Snug Harbor" in Newport. Snug Harbor is one of the handsomest and most tastefully furnished cottages in Newport, and is filled with all sorts of odd and beautiful curiosities picked up by the Admiral in his numerous cruises on foreign stations. The Admiral is noted for his hospitalities, and while in command of the European station the elegance of the receptions and dinners given by him and Mrs. Baldwin to the representatives of Foreign Powers was a cause of wonder to all who beheld them. Ensign J. B. Jackson, U. S. N., who is on duty at the Torpedo Station, is a frequent guest at his table.

Commodore Luce, who is at the head of the Naval War College, has been very much gratified by the assurance of Secretary Whitney that he will co-operate with him in every possible way for its welfare. The first class will commence its studies in September.

Mrs. J. W. Miller, wife of Lieut. J. W. Miller, formerly of the Navy, is the guest of Mrs. David King.

Capt. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., a member of the Advisory Board, was at the Perry House on Sunday.

Lieut. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., is at Conanicut, opposite Newport.

Vice-Admiral Rowan, U. S. N., arrived in Newport the early part of the week.

Commodore Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chandler were the guests of Mrs. C. N. Beach during the early part of the week, but have now returned to their quarters in the New York Navy-yard.

Rear Admiral W. G. Temple (retired) is the guest of Mr. Edmund Tweedy.

Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan and Commodore J. A. Howell, U. S. N., are among this week's visitors to Newport, R. I.

Captain T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., bade good bye to friends at Newport on Thursday, and left for New York to join his ship, the *Omaha*, which has sailed for China.

Col. B. N. Scott, U. S. A., is visiting at Newport, R. I., the guest of Gen. G. W. Cullum.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHAS. McDUGALL, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, an officer who in the days of his active service rendered valuable service to the Government, died at Berryville, Va., July 25. General McDougall was appointed Assistant Surgeon from Ohio July 13, 1832, and was promoted Major and Surgeon July 7, 1838. He served with the Mounted Rangers in the Black Hawk war in 1833, and in 1841 in the war against the Seminole Indians. From that time forward he served on various responsible duties, was Medical Director of the Tennessee in 1862, and afterwards for several years Medical Director of the Department of the East in New York City, where he will leave many sorrowing friends. He was promoted Assistant Medical Purveyor with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel July 28, 1866, and retired February 22, 1869. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was a brother of the late Rear-Admiral McDougall, U. S. N. One of his daughters is Mrs. Babbitt, wife of Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. He was a genial and kindly man, and his death will be greatly regretted by all who knew him.

CAPTAIN ORSENUM B. BOYD, 8th U. S. Cavalry, a valuable and efficient officer, died on active service in camp near Grafton, New Mexico. He belonged to the cavalry detachment recently sent from Texas to assist in operations if necessary against the hostile Cheyennes. Capt. Boyd served from Sept., 1861, to Sept., 1862, in the 89th and 144th New York Volunteers entered the Military Academy July 1, 1863, was graduated June 17, 1867, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, 1st Lieutenant Oct. 13, 1868, and captain June 26, 1882. His service since graduation has mainly been with his regiment on the frontier, the last few years in Texas.

THE Secretary of State has received from Lima, a telegram announcing the death there July 30, of Lieutenant Haile C. T. Nye, naval attaché to the American Legation at that place. The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the Commander of the *Shenandoah*, now at Callao, to bring the remains of ex-Minister Phelps and the attaché to Panama, where they will probably be transferred to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and conveyed to the United States. Lieutenant Nye entered the Service July 28, 1866, from New York, his birthplace being Ohio.

INTELLIGENCE was received this week of the death of General A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania under Governors Curtin and Geary, and Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, for several years. The death of General Russell occurred nearly two months since, and yet it was only learned through a brief account of his funeral in the Buenos Ayres *Standard* of June 2, which says the funeral was attended by a very large concourse of foreigners and natives and a guard of honor from the U. S. frigate *Nipsic*.

MR. FRANK TRENHOLM, youngest son of George A. Trenholm, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury and a member of General D. H. Hill's staff, died recently in Washington. The remains were taken to Charleston for interment.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. PARRY, mother of Lieutenant Commander Thomas Parry, U. S. N., a highly esteemed lady, died at Port Deposit, Md., July 28. The funeral services took place July 30, the place of interment being West Nottingham Cemetery.

DR. JOHN S. DAVIS, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Virginia, who has been seriously ill for some time, died July 17. His son, Captain W. B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was with him when he died.

THE Hon. Peter H. Watson, who died in New York City July 22, 1885, was First Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln and afterwards was prominently engaged in railroad enterprises.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, second and eldest surviving son of Colonel Abram Van Buren, who was the second son of President Van Buren, died, July 28, of heart disease, at his residence in New York City.

MRS. CARTER, widow of Commodore John C. Carter, U. S. N., died at Brentwood, D. C., July 24, 1885, in the 72d year of her age. Commodore Carter died November 24, 1870.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, the well known Hebrew philanthropist, who in October last celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, died at East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate, July 28.

COLONEL R. P. L. BAKER, who served in the Army during the war as an additional Paymaster, died July 25 in the Ohio Insane Asylum at Columbus.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfie, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., July 17, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 10 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

10. Rank of officers and non-commissioned officers:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. General. | 12. Sergeant Major and veterinary surgeon. |
| 2. Lieutenant General. | 13. Quartermaster and saddler sergeant (regimental). |
| 3. Major General. | 14. Ordnance commissary, and post quartermaster sergeant, and hospital steward of the first class. |
| 4. Brigadier General. | 15. First Sergeant. |
| 5. Colonel. | 16. Sergeant. |
| 6. Lieutenant Colonel. | 17. Corporal. |
| 7. Major. | |
| 8. Captain. | |
| 9. First Lieutenant. | |
| 10. Second Lieutenant. | |
| 11. Cadet. | |

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE EAST, July 27, 1885.

The following letter from the H. Q. A. is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in the Dept. of the East:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1885.

The Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War, to communicate for your information, and for the guidance of disbursing and inspecting officers, the following decision of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Under Department's Circular of Instructions of August 24, 1870, published in G. O. 98, of 1870, and embodied in A. R. 1555, a disbursing officer cannot properly draw his check in the name of his clerk or bearer, to pay fixed salaries or sums of \$20.00 and under. Such checks should be drawn in favor of himself or bearer.

I am, sir, etc.,
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General,
In charge.

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN, A. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, July 13, 1885.

Fixes amounts from the appropriations for incidental expenses and Army Transportation, allotted to posts for pay of enlisted men on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. Total, \$12,875.00.

G. O. 21, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 18, 1885.

In the absence of Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., on field service, Capt. James M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, will take charge of the department rifle competition and preliminary practice, at Fort Clark, Texas.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. R. W. Young, Acting J. A., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed for temporary duty as Acting A. D. C. on the Staff of Major General Hancock during the ceremonies in connection with the obsequies of General Grant (S. O., July 30, Div. Atlantic).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. John C. Kelton, A. A. G., will be relieved from duty at H. Q., Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, and will report to the Adj. Gen. of the Army for duty in his office. Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Adj. Gen. of the Army, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, for duty as Adj. Gen. of that Div. and Dept. (S. O., July 24, H. Q. A.).

The journey performed by Major H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., from Chicago to Fort Reno, I. T., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 105, July 20, Dept. Mo.).

Col. Roger Jones, Insptr. Gen. and A. A. G., will proceed to Albany, Mt. McGregor and such other points as he may find necessary to carry out the special instructions he has received from the Major General commanding the Department (S. O. 34, July 26, Div. Atlantic).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., will upon completion of the duty assigned him under S. O. 290, Dec. 11, 1884, H. Q. A., report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Missouri, for Post Q. M., at Fort Riley, Kansas (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.).

During the temporary absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., will take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.).

To enable Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., to take advantage of leave of absence, he will transfer all public funds and property pertaining to his duties to 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., who is temporarily assigned to the duties of Depot Q. M., in Omaha (S. O. 70, July 24, D. Platte).

A furlough for four months is granted to Commissary Sergeant Rochus Scholgen, at Fort Stockton, Texas (S. O., July 24, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Lieut. Colonel William H. Johnston, D. P. M. G., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Dept. Dakota (G. O. 12, July 20, D. Dakota).

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., will proceed not later than July 1 to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 161, July 23, D. East).

Leave of absence for twenty days, to commence on or about August 10, is granted Major George R. Smith, Paymr., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 159, July 27, D. East).

Major Jno. E. Blaine, Paymr., is assigned to duty in the Dept., with station at New York City (S. O. 162, July 30, D. East).

Medical Department.

Capt. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about Aug. 16, is granted Capt. Wm. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. Wm. P. Kendall is assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 64, July 15, Div. Pacific).

Asst. Surg. Aaron H. Appel, Madison Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., for duty with the U. S. Troops there forming a portion of the guard of honor over the remains of the ex-President, General Grant (S. O. 36, July 29, Div. Atlantic).

A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson will report to Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., for duty in the field (F. O. 13, July 11, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. W. W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., is designated as medical officer to the troops of the 4th Cav., to be stationed at Silver Creek and San Bernardino, A. T., and will report to Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., for duty (F. O. 13, July 11, D. Ariz.).

The journeys made by Col. E. I. Bailey, Surg., from San Francisco to the Presidio and return, are approved (S. O. 63, July 13, Div. Pacific).

Hospital Steward Joseph Anderson, Fort Bliss, Texas, was discharged July 15, and re-enlisted July 16, 1885.

Hospital Steward W. W. Hull, San Antonio, Tex., was discharged July 18, and re-enlisted July 19, 1885.

Hospital Steward Wm. Nuzum, recently appointed from private, Troop E, 5th Cav., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Frank Criss, recently appointed from private, Bat. D, 1st Art., will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Arizona, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Charles Gomes, recently appointed from private, Bat. L, 5th Art., now on duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. East, for assignment to temporary duty at that post (S. O., July 19, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin will be relieved from duty at West Point, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, for duty as aide-de-camp (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham will be relieved from his duties as engineer officer, Dept. of Ariz., and will proceed to St. Louis, and report to Major Charles B. Suter, C. E., president of the Missouri River Commission, for duty as secretary and disbursing officer of the commission, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter L. Fisk. Lieut. Fisk, on being relieved, will proceed to West Point, and report for duty in the department of civil and military engineering (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.).

S. O. 142, June 23, relating to 1st Lieut. John Bidle, Corps of Engineers, is revoked (S. O., July 24, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months and fifteen days is granted Major William A. Marye, Ord. Dept. (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain George W. Simpson is relieved from duty at Fort McKinney, and will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 70, July 24, D. Platte).

Signal Corps.

1st Class Private Edwin C. Thompson, now at Salt Lake City, will relieve Sergeant Wesley Blake, in charge of station. Sergeant Blake will proceed to Fort Douglas for medical treatment (S. O. 68, July 22, Sig. O.).

Lieut. B. M. Pursell will proceed to Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 67, July 18, Sig. O.).

THE LINE.

THE STATIONS OF COMPANIES NOT MENTIONED HERE
WILL BE FOUND BY REFERENCE TO THE LAST
NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K., and L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Major Henry Carroll is assigned to duty at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 76, July 20, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. John Pitcher, Adj., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 76, July 20, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. D. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B, Bolso Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. James N. Allison, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Klamath in the discharge of his duties as Inspector (S. O. 116, July 15, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland will report in person to Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Dept. of Columbia, for duty as Aide-de-Camp (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., D. E. F. H. I. K., L., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

2d Lieut. J. T. Knight is selected as a competitor for the department rifle competition at Fort Clark (S. O. 86, July 23, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. P. W. West, A. A. Q. M. at Fort Stockton, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, \$32.38, public funds (S. O. 86, July 23, D. Tex.).

Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr. (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; G and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. W. A. Thompson will proceed with his troop (G) to Skeleton Cañon, A. T., and take station at that point (F. O. 13, July 11, D. Ariz.).

Capt. Allen Smith will proceed with his troop (A) to Silver Creek, A. T., and take station at that point (F. O. 13, Feb. 11, D. Ariz.).

Capt. J. H. Dorst will proceed with his troop (K) to San Bernardino, A. T., and take station at that point (F. O. 13, July 11, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, having relinquished the leave of absence granted him by par. 1, S. O. 133, H. Q. A., to join his troop in the field, will proceed to Crisfield, Kas., and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 106, July 22, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. A. R. Chaffee is relieved from duty with his troop in the field (Willow Springs, N. M.), and will return to Fort Wingate, N. M., for medical treatment (S. O. 43, July 20, D. N. M.).

Capt. Charles G. Gordon will report to Major Gen. Hancock, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, for examination (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturges.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Junior Vet. Surg. Michael J. Treacy will continue on duty at Fort Meade, D. T., until further orders (S. O. 76, July 17, D. Dak.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. G. F. Foote, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 82, July 17, D. Tex.). The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor is extended six days (S. O., July 24, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Chaplain H. V. Plummer, now at Fort Riley, will proceed to Omaha and report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Platte (S. O. 105, July 20, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, Adj., is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service in the field, and at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 69, July 20, D. Platte).

Chaplain H. V. Plummer is assigned to Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 70, July 24, D. Platte).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke, commanding Co. G, Indian Scouts, will detail a non-commissioned officer and four privates and order them to report to Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., for scouting duty (F. O. 13, July 11, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp will proceed with the battalion of the 4th Cavalry to Guadalupe Cañon, and en route will detail detachments of Indian scouts to report for scouting duty with each of the troops of the 4th Cavalry stationed at certain points near the border. Upon his arrival in Guadalupe Cañon, A. T., Lieut. Shipp will detail a detachment and proceed with them to Lang's Ranch, N. M., and report them to Lieut. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav., for scouting duty with troops stationed along the border in New Mexico (F. O. 13, July 11, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. C. H. Grierson is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., and 2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson is appointed in his stead (S. O. 74, July 20, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect July 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 71, July 17, D. Cal.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F and M, Jackson Bks., La.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

* Light battery.

Leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 34, July 25, Div. A.).

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will, as soon as practicable after Aug. 1, 1885, report in person to the Department Commander for temporary duty (S. O. 158, July 25, D. East.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., R. I.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F*, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dunes, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 160, July 28, D. East.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Beat.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller will attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont, to be held at St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 25 to 30, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O. July 25, H. Q. A.).

The G. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will send to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., for the purpose of firing salutes in connection with the funeral ceremonies of the ex-President, General Grant, a detachment from Light Bat. B. The detachment will arrive at Mt. Mo-

Gregor, Aug. 2, and the officer in command will report to Major Richard H. Jackson, 5th Art., commanding Guard of Honor (S. O. 36, July 29, Div. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and H. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E. and K. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Bat. A (Capt. Beck's, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.), will proceed to Mt. McGregor for special service as part of the guard over the remains of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, retired (S. O. 35, July 28, Div. A.)

Major Richard H. Jackson will proceed to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., for duty as commander of the guard of honor over the remains of the ex-President, Gen. U. S. Grant (S. O. 36, July 29, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will send to report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for temporary duty, a detachment consisting of two lieutenants, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-two privates (S. O. 161, July 29, D. East.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, in addition to his other duties, is detailed for temporary duty as Acting A. D. C. on the staff of Major-Gen. Hancock during the ceremonies in connection with the obsequies of General Grant (S. O. 37, July 30, Div. A.)

Corpl. Charles Shaughnessy is promoted sergeant, Light Bat. F.

Private Lawrence L. Hayes, Bat. E, is appointed corporal.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K. Ft. Verde, A. T.; I. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Whipple, Bks. A. T.

1st Lieut. J. S. Pettit is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field, and will proceed to Lang's Ranch, near the boundary, and take charge of all supplies now at that point or which may hereafter be sent there (F. O. 15, July 17, D. Ariz.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs. A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, A. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C. and E. Ft. Ellis, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Missoula, M. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Charles M. Gilbert, Co. I, to take effect about Sept. 16 (S. O. 75, July 17, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K. Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. J. E. Wilson is relieved from duty on G. H. S. at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 76, July 20, D. Dak.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. C. H. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A and G. Benicia Bks. Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; F. Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks. Cal.; E. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I. Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. R. F. Ames is detailed recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. John Stafford, relieved (S. O. 71, July 17, D. Cal.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs. A. D. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B. C. and G. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs. B. C. F. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K. Uncompahgre, Colo.

Lieut. I. W. Littell is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 106, July 22, Dept. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs. A. B. D. F. G. and I. Madison Bks. N. Y.; C. Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Co. E, Fort Niagara, N. Y., will proceed to Mt. McGregor for special service as guard over the remains of the late General U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, retired (S. O. 34, July 25, Div. A.)

The following officers will proceed at once to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., and report in person to Col. Roger Jones, Inspector-General, for special service: 1st Lieuts. William W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., and Milford F. Waltz, 12th Inf. (S. O. 34, July 25, Div. A.)

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 3, is granted 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 35, July 28, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Selden, N. M.

So much of par. 10, S. O. 105, July 21, 1885, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. John H. Peshine to proceed to join his company without delay, is amended to direct him to report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for assignment to a station (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.

1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, A. D. C., will proceed to Ogalalla, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 69, July 20, D. Platte.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs. E. and F. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect about July 22 (S. O. 75, July 17, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs. A. B. C. F. and H. Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G. San Antonio, Tex.

2d Lieut. S. W. Dunning, upon his promotion to 1st Lieutenant, will remain in command of Co. K until the return to duty with it of one of its own officers (S. O. 82, July 17, D. Tex.)

The appointment by the Regimental Commander, July 1, of 1st Lieut. William Lassiter to be Quartermaster, is announced (Orders July 17, 16th Inf.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs. B. D. and H. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. and I. Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.

S. O. 162, July 17, relating to Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, is revoked, and S. O. 161, July 16, directing him to visit certain camps of the Ohio National Guard, is amended to direct him to visit the camp at Kenton between July 29 and Aug. 3, 1885, and the camp at Napoleon between Aug. 30 and 25, 1885 (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs. B. C. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; A. H. and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. Wm. J. Lyster is detailed a member of G. C.-M., vice Capt. J. H. Smith, relieved (S. O. 85, July 21, D. Tex.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener is further extended one month (S. O., July 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. T. Witherell and 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham are selected as competitors for the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Clark (S. O. 86, July 23, D. Tex.)

1st Sergt. Reiwald has been appointed regimental sergeant-major.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. A. B. C. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G. Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

Lieut.-Col. Caleb R. Layton will report to Major-Gen. Hancock, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, for examination (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs. A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice was ordered, July 20, to report for duty to the C. O. Fort Reno, I. T., to command the company of Indian Scouts recently enlisted at that post (S. O. 106, July 22, Dept. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Herbert W. Bennett, Co. B (S. O. 100, July 28, D. East.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs. D. G. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C. E. I. and K. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. F. M. Crandal is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Reno, I. T., and will turn over all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post to 2d Lieut. I. W. Littell, 10th Inf., who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 106, July 22, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1885.

APPOINTMENT.

Francis J. Ives, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, July 25, 1885, vice De Witt, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Calvin De Witt, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, July 21, 1885, vice Bill, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Henry W. Spole, 8th Cavalry, to be Captain, July 23, 1885, vice Boyd, deceased.

2d Lieutenant William A. Shunk, 8th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 23, 1885, vice Spole, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

General Ulysses S. Grant (retired), died July 23, 1885, at Mount McGregor, New York.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McDougall (retired), died July 25, 1885, at Berryville, Virginia.

Major Joseph H. Bill, Surgeon, died July 21, 1885, at Yonkers, New York.

Captain Orasmus B. Boyd, 8th Cavalry, died July 23, 1885, in camp near Grafton, New Mexico.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 22. Detail: Capts. J. H. Smith and Richard Vance and 1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. J. M. Cunningham, W. Geary, and Z. B. Vance, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Hall, Adj't. 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 83, July 20, D. Tex.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., July 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, 3d Cav.; Major W. H. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. O. Elting, 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj't., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Knight, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, R. Q. M. 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 83, July 20, D. Tex.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., July 22. Detail: Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S.; Capt. R. G. Smith, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Hughes, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adj't. 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 74, July 20, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., July 28. Detail: Major C. C. Rawn, Capt. C. C. Hood and H. F. Leggett, 24th Inf.; Capt. R. C. Newton, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Leavell, 2d Lieut. J. E. Brett and C. L. Collins, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 106, July 20, Dept. M.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 31. Detail: Capts. J. M. Norvell, D. J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. G. S. Wilson, Frederick Von Schrader, and R. K. Evans, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Osagood, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 161, July 29, D. East.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Aug. 3. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capts. J. G. Ramsay and W. P. Vose, 1st Lieuts. Louis V. Caziare and Hamilton Rowan, and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 161, July 29, D. East.)

At Presidio of San Francisco, July 17. Detail: Capts. W. L. Haskins and J. A. Darling, Lieuts. F. C. Nichols, W. P. Van Ness, and Adam Slaker, 1st Art., members, and 2d Lieut. C. J. Bailey, J.-A. (S. O. 69, July 13, D. Cal.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors B. A. Clements, J. V. D. Middleton, and Passmore Middleton, Surgs., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, July 20, to examine Private John Moser, Provost Guard, General Service, as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of Hospital Steward (S. O. 104, July 17, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., to report upon public stores delivered at that depot by carriers, as have sustained loss or damage while in transit, etc. Detail: Major Dain-

gerfield Parker, 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf. (S. O. 69, July 20, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cav.; Major John W. Williams, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav., will assemble at Fort Walla Walla, July 20, to examine and report upon the sources of water supply of the post (S. O. 115, July 14, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, July 20, to examine the condition of sugar-cured hams, for which Capt. C. P. Eagan, C. S., is responsible. Detail: Major Michael R. Morgan, C. S.; Capt. Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., and 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 65, July 17, Div. P.)

Retired Officers.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Curtis, retired, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bishop Seabury Mission, Fairbault, Minn., to take effect Aug. 1, 1885 (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Under the act approved Feb. 14, 1885, the following enlisted men are, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. William Murchy, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. A.; Private Henry Snowden, Troop G, 3d Cav.; Sergts. George Kneil, Co. A, and John Meagher, Co. D, 13th Inf. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Rifle Practice.

The following-named rifle competitors of the Department of Texas, now at Crisfield, Kansas, will proceed by rail to Fort Clark, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post on or before Aug. 1, 1885: 1st Sergt. Patrick Malory, Troop H, 3d Cav.; Private James Creech, Troop K, 3d Cav.; Private Archibald Douglas, Troop A, 8th Cav.; Corpl. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Sergt. W. F. Garlinghouse, Troop E, 8th Cav., and Sergt. Jas. Hannigan, Troop F, 8th Cav. (S. O. 107, July 24, Dept. Mo.)

1st Lieut. G. H. Morgan, 3d Cav., a rifle competitor Department of Texas, now at Crisfield, Kansas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post on or before Aug. 1, 1885. The following-named officers now at Crisfield, Kansas, having been selected as rifle competitors Department of the Platte, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding officer of that post on or before Aug. 3, 1885: Capt. J. W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf. The following-named enlisted men, rifle competitors Department of the Platte, now at Crisfield, Kansas, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding officer of that post on or before Aug. 3, 1885: Corpl. Patrick Donoghue, Co. D, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Francis S. Ivanhoe, Co. G, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Parker H. Dice, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Edward Parsons, Co. E, 7th Inf.; Private Elmer Hull, Co. A, 9th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Arthur Fern, Co. D, 9th Inf.; Private Gustave Schenblien, Co. E, 9th Inf.; Corpl. T. C. Reeds, Co. F, 9th Inf.; Sergt. Edward Tully, Co. I, 9th Inf.; Sergt. C. H. Goss, Co. B, 21st Inf.; Private Otto E. Sommerfeld, Co. G, 21st Inf.; Sergt. Arthur Hayes, Co. I, 21st Inf., and Private Joseph G. Chenoweth, Co. K, 21st Inf. (S. O. 107, July 24, Dept. Mo.)

Engineer Battalion.—In orders 6 of June 30, General Abbot announces the standing of the non-commissioned officers of the Battalion as determined by their recitations during the past winter season. The record is an exceedingly meritorious one.

Fatigue Clothing.—The Lieutenant General commanding the Army does not approve of the issue of the brown canvas fatigue clothing to mounted men for stable duty. (Letter A. G. O., July 6, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Lieut. L. R. Hare, U. S. A., inspector of rifle practice, has received a letter from Theodore Borup, post trader at Fort Custer, Mont., inclosing checks to the amount of \$175, which he offers as prizes to the riflemen from Fort Custer who shall take part in the rifle contest to be held at Fort Snelling during next week.

A despatch from Fort Snelling says: "Major Logan, 5th Infantry, in his official report to Gen. Terry says that the trouble on the Rosebud near Miles City was greatly exaggerated. The trouble was only between a faction of the Cheyennes, and there was no fight with cowboys."

General Terry has directed the commanding officers Fort Sisseton, Sully, Bennett, Randall, Yates, Meade, Abraham Lincoln and Buford, D. T., and Custer, Maginnis, Shaw, Assiniboine and Missoula, M. T., to have measured and platted the usually travelled route from their respective posts to the nearest railroad station—the odometer and compass to be used.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

Peace once more reigns within the borders, and the majority of the troops ordered out for active service in the field are returning to their permanent stations.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The Presidio Co. News of July 17 contains news from Fort Davis: "Colonel C. H. Carlton left Thursday on leave for three months, and Lieut. R. Reynolds goes on leave Saturday. . . . Commissary Sergt. Filbrooke has been unwell for several days. . . . Major E. M. Hoyt, Inspector General, arrived Sunday and inspected the troops and the post Monday and Tuesday. He went to Fort Stockton Thursday with Major Bash. . . . Troop E, with Captain Elting and Lieut. Knight, returned July 16 from a 30 days' scout along the Rio Grande. They reported everything quiet, and no signs of Indians, but mosquitoes larger

and thicker than in New Jersey. Major D. N. Bash Paymaster, arrived Sunday.... Lieut. James Allen, Troop H, who has been on duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer for the last ten or twelve years, has been ordered to join his troop. Lieut. Allen is one of the most popular young officers in Washington, and his relief must be a source of general regret to his numerous friends there."

In a circular of July 20, General Stanley reports that from April 1 to June 30, 1885, there have been 75 desertions from the troops serving in the Department, as follows: 3d Cavalry, 31; 8th Cavalry, 15; Light Battery F, 3d Art., none; 16th Infantry, 17, and 19th Infantry, 12.

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OF JULY COMMITTEE,
ROOM NO. 2, SAFE DEPOSIT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1885.
Major D. S. Gordon, Commanding Troops A and K, Second U. S. Cavalry:

MAJOR: In behalf of the Fourth of July Committee and our citizens, we wish to thank you for the great interest you so kindly took in our celebration, and to tender you our sincere congratulations and admiration of the magnificent appearance presented by your troops during the parade.

It has seldom been our fortune to witness such admirably disciplined troops and handsome horses as were under your command.

Again thanking you, we remain,

Very truly yours,

D. A. MACDONALD, President of the Day.
R. F. HAMMOND, Grand Marshal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

CADET appointments to West Point issued during the past week: Western S. Beck (alt.), Goshen, Ind.; George F. Downey, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Charles A. Duncan, Franklin, Ky.; Joseph Frazier, Rolling Home, Mo.; T. P. Harrison, (alt.), Millway, S. C.; Davidson S. Haynes, Beckwith, Ark.; Daniel W. Ketcham, Daviess Co. (2d Dist.), Ind.; Frank B. Keech, Newport, Md.; Robert L. Maddox, Louisville, Ky.; Frank G. Mauldin, Pickens Co. H., S. C.; David A. Nunn, Crockett, Texas; Henry D. Todd (alt.), Annapolis, Md.; Willis Uline, Mishawaka, Ind.; Boyle Vance, Paris, Ill.

THE HOSTILES.

MATTERS in the Indian country have been quiet this week. General Sheridan has returned to Washington by way of Chicago, and General Miles to Fort Leavenworth. The appointment of Captain J. M. Lee, 9th Infantry, to succeed Agent Dyer has given entire satisfaction. Despatches indicate that the cattle men are terribly worked up over the President's order that they must vacate the Cheyenne and Arapahoe leased lands within forty days. The fact seems plain that the cattle leases are at the bottom of the entire disturbance at that point. Many of the chiefs called upon General Sheridan before he left and thanked him for what he had done; and Powder Face says the entire Arapahoe tribe are satisfied, and that the few hundred troublesome Cheyenne bucks will come into the agency and surrender as soon as they know that the cattlemen must go. Eight troops of cavalry will be stationed along the Kansas border for some time to give confidence to the settlers. Four troops of cavalry and three of infantry will remain at Camp Supply. The garrisons of Forts Reno and Elliott will be reinforced and one company of infantry will be at Cantonment.

From Arizona comes the news that the Apaches on the north boundary line have apparently broken up into small parties of two and three and upward and are evidently trying to gain their reservation. Lt. S. L. Fauson, 1st Infantry, with a detachment of troops, has left Fort Huachuca for the Whetstone Mountains and will try to dislodge the Indians. Captain Lawton came upon a party of Indians in the Whetstone Mountains July 28 and captured 20 of them and four horses. Geronimo and his band are reported to be in the Dragon Mountains, and two companies of troops have been ordered from Camp Grant to go to Dragon Summit to try and capture him. Captain Davis is still in the Sierra Madres, making strenuous efforts to capture Geronimo.

The Cherokees are quite excited on the question of the purchase by the United States Government of lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian belonging to their nation, and the matter is being hotly discussed in the pending canvass for election of members of the Legislature. The feeling against the proposition is pronounced.

A special despatch from San Antonio says: "There are no hostiles in Texas. The alarm arose from the fact that a band of Seminoles in the employ of the Government were seen scouting in the neighborhood of Fort Davis. The Indians are proving valuable aids to the Army."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

IN CAMP AT CRISFIELD.

THE troops in camp at Crisfield, Kas., numbering some 1,300 men, were reviewed by Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Infantry, who is in command, July 24. The event attracted a large crowd of civilians who came from all the surrounding country to witness this, to them, unaccustomed spectacle. The review took place on the plains south of Crisfield and about half a mile from the camp. Line was formed at 4 p. m. by Captain Ebsen, A. A. G., who presented the brigade to Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Inf., who was in command of the troops. General Morrow, accompanied by Major Purinton, 3d Cav., Surgeon Brown, Chief Medical Officer, Lieuts. Williams, McQuiston, and Wolf, received the review, and rode down the long line. The troops then wheeled into column—Infantry in column of companies and cavalry in column of platoons and formed the reviewing party in the following order: Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Infantry and staff; battalion 9th Inf. (6 companies), Capt. G. B. Russell, comdg.; battalion 21st Inf. (6 companies), Major E. F. Pearson, comdg.; battalion 4th Inf. (4 companies), Capt. W. H. Powell, comdg.; battalion 8th Cav. (4 companies), Major E. F. Bernard, comdg.; battalion 3d Cav. (6 companies), Major S. B. M. Young, comdg. After passing the reviewing officer the troops returned to their camps.

The entire ceremony was executed faultlessly, the marching was excellent throughout, alignments and distances well kept. It was probably the largest review of regular troops since the late war, and offered an opportunity to officers and men to take part in large manoeuvres that is not often afforded them in our service.

Major Sanford's battalion of cavalry, consisting of Troops I, 1st Cav., B, 3d Cav., L, 4th Cav., and M, 6th Cav., left Crisfield, July 23, to take station at Kiowa, Kas., and thence scout east and west along the boundary line of the Indian Territory.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

THE time for the Department competitions is close at hand, and the supervising officers, competitors, etc., are either on the ground or soon will be. We have already published details of some of the competitions. The programme of that of the Department of the Platte comes to hand this week. Major G. V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, is in charge, with Captain Evan Miles commanding the rifle camp and executive officer; Lieut. Chas. H. Cochran, 7th Infantry, statistical officer; Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, financial officer, and Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, A. A. Q. M. and ordnance officer. The range officers are Lieuts. T. E. True, C. R. Noyes, and C. G. Morton. Preliminary practice will take place Aug. 4, 5, and 6; regimental team match and bull's-eye shooting, Aug. 7; match between men of same regiment and for Department Commanders' medal, Aug. 8; Department competition, Aug. 10, 11, 12, and 13, the latter day also regimental team skirmish match, and on Aug. 10 a short range match, and, lastly, presentation of medals and prizes. The list of prizes is a large one, as follows: The Medals as established by the War Dept. Medal of Department Commander. 21st Infantry Regimental Prizes—\$50, \$30, and \$20. 4th Infantry Regimental Prize—\$50. Prize by Officers 7th Infantry, Fort Washakie, Wyo.—\$20. Union Pacific Prize—A handsome silver water set, value \$50. Newman Medal—A handsome gold medal to the enlisted man making, in preliminary practice, the highest score at 500 yards. Max Meyer's Medal—A handsome gold medal to the enlisted man, in preliminary practice, making the highest score of 200 yards. Edholm and Erickson—To the enlisted man who, in preliminary practice, makes the highest score at 600 yards; prize, a gold watch, value \$50. Regimental Team Skirmish Match—Prize from Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, \$30. Twelve prizes, in graded value, from citizens of Omaha, to the twelve enlisted men making the largest total in four days' competition firing, consisting of cash, cigars, clothing, etc., amounting in value to about \$300. Twelve prizes, in graded value, from citizens of Omaha, to the twelve enlisted men making the highest aggregate as skirmishers, on the two days' competition, consisting of cash, cigars, clothing, etc., to the value of about \$300. Veterans' Badge—A handsome gold medal presented by the Omaha Veterans of the late war, to be given to the enlisted man making the highest total at known distances, and as skirmisher in the seven days' practice, preliminary and competitive.

In the Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Gen. Pope has directed Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Artillery, to take charge of the preliminary practice and the competitions for places on the teams. He will be assisted by Lieut. E. J. McClelland, 2d Cavalry, as Range, Financial and Statistical officer, with Lieuts. F. S. Rice and M. F. Harmon, 1st Artillery, as Range officers.

In the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, the arrangements are being rapidly perfected by Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Artillery, inspector of Rifle Practice on the Staff of Gen. Hancock. Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., will take charge of the competitions. Other details are yet to be announced. The competitions as last year will take place at Creedmoor.

In the Dept. of Texas the competitions take place at Fort Clark, and Maj. R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry, being in the field. Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, an expert rifleman, has been directed to take charge of them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FESTIVITIES AT FORT THOMAS, A. T.

THE Fourth of July came to us in Arizona very warm. At Fort Grant the "festivities" were fully engaged in, and all the luxuries obtainable were brought from more favored points to aid in the celebration so dear to the American heart. Ice made the drinks, lemonades, etc., delightful, and soothed the effects of Sol's rays. The programme of the day's amusements was carried out well, and was in accordance with time-honored customs at our frontier posts. The commanding officer, Col. Shafter, had sent invitations to Fort Thomas, A. T., to have the ladies and officers of that post join in the pleasures of the day, and a number left that post for Grant on July 3.

Mrs. and Miss Beck were the guests of Col. Shafter, Capt. Lee and Kennedy of Col. Van Vliet, Lieut. Evans of Lieut. Hunt, and Lieut. Freeman of Lieut. Grierson.

At reveille the concert of national airs by the 1st Infantry Band awoke the slumberers to the fact that the Fourth had arrived. At 9.30 a. m. a baseball match between cavalry and infantry was played. The cavalry won. At 4.30 p. m., a half-mile race, 5 horses, a horse representing each troop; won by K, 10th Cavalry, Capt. Lebo's troop. A pony race, free to all, 5 starters, won by Max Keyes; followed by a slow mule race, won by a mule so slow that "water-wagon" time would have distanced him. Then there was the wheelbarrow race, sack race, walking match, running match, and the "tug of war." All enjoyable.

At night the officers' ball—the occasion of the day, took place. The band of the 1st gave beautiful selections in the opening concert, and permit me to say, here, that the 1st Infantry band is a very superior one and would rank with those we hear at our great resorts.

The hop was attended by all the ladies and officers at the post with some of their citizen friends and was pronounced "delightful."

After the hop several lunches were given; that provided by Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Bigelow was extremely pleasant, beautiful in its arrangements and delicate in its viands.

The guests who enjoyed this lunch were Colonel Shafter, Mrs. Beck and Miss Beck, Dr. and Mrs. Corbuser, Col. Van Vliet, Captains Lee, Kennedy, Kelly, and Lebo, and Lieutenants Hu t, Evans, Grierson and Johnson.

So ended this bright day, which will, with its kindly courtesies so generally and generously extended, long hold a place in our memories. P.

FORT MAGINNIS, MONTANA.

THE Mineral Argus says: Gen. Forsyth has arrived and commands the garrison.... Lieut. Waters joined his company (Capt. Bradley's) July 9.... Corporal Adams, a faithful and esteemed soldier of Troop A, died at Rocky Point, July 8.... Lieut. J. H. Waters, 20th Inf., now stationed at Maginnis, prides himself a little on being an ex-cowboy. While stationed at Fort Reno he invested in Texas steers, and in two or three years was able to brand a sufficient number of heaves to double his money. Cognizant of the removal of his company to Montana he secured a leave of absence, joined the spring round-up and made a clean-up of about \$7,000 cold cash.... The usual military escort left Maginnis Tuesday for Junction City to return with Paymaster Charles Whipple. He is a son of Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, about 35 years old, and in the short period of five years that he has been in the Service has become very popular with Army officers. Since his "hold up" experience near Glendive a year ago, he thoroughly appreciates a good escort, and the Maginnis officers know how to give perfect satisfaction.

FORT MONROE.

THE arrangements for the regatta in Hampton Roads, Aug. 19 and 20, are about completed by the committee in charge, Capt. C. L. Upshur, Capt. J. F. Cecil, Capt. J. W. McClarrick, and J. C. Carroll, of Norfolk; Capt. J. L. Schovecraft, of Richmond; Harrison Phoenix, of Old Point, and Lieut. E. D. Bostick, U. S. N. The prizes consist of the Clyde cup, now held by the Columbia crew, the Hygiea cup, the Gale cup, gold medals and silk banners.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

JULY 19, 1885.

THE "Katbirds" are still here awaiting relief by the 9th Moquettes. Probably we shall get away Aug. 15, provided the Cheyennes are dismounted and disarmed. Quien sabe?

One day we are here,
To-morrow there,
And, in spite of human ills,
Just as le bon Dieu wills,
Under the flag's shadow
By mountain or meadow,
We substat and submit everywhere.

"CANTOUCHE"

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS.

JULY 20, 1885.

MEMBERS of Cos. I and K, 16th Infantry, and Troop G, 3d Cavalry, have started an excellent club, called the Union Social Club of Fort Stockton, Texas, for pleasure, amusement and unity among the boys in blue. A social hop is to be given once a month. Sandwiches, lemonade, etc., but none of the wine of Bacchus to be introduced. Our commanding officer, Major Clapp, 16th Infantry, together with our Post Quartermaster and Lieut. West, 3d Cavalry, have spoken very highly and complimentary of our well-doing and have promised to assist us in all manner of things, as long as good behavior and good soldierly bearing prevails amongst both branches of Uncle Sam's Service.

The following officers have been elected to conduct matters so as to make matters satisfactory to all:

President.—John T. McDermott, Post Q. M. Sergt., U. S. A. Treasurer.—Michael Mullerkey, Sergeant Troop G, 3d Cav. Secretary.—Thomas Kelley, 1st Sergeant Co. I, 16th Inf. Managers.—Eugene Breen, Corporal Co. K, 16th Inf., and Chas. Bender, Private Co. I, 16th Inf. Floor Managers.—Private J. H. Adams Co. I, 16th Inf., and Corporal Frank Warren, Co. K, 16th Inf. Stewards.—Private E. Keadin, Co. I, 16th Inf., and Private Schlippergill, Troop G, 3d Cavalry. Waiters.—Private A. Benke, Co. I, 16th Inf.; Private Pierce, Co. K, 16th Inf., and Private Bronson, Troop G, 3d Cavalry. Doorkeepers.—Corporal Denis Rogers, Co. I, 16th Inf.; Pvt. Butler, Troop G, 3d Cav., and Private McGee, Co. K, 16th Inf. Orderly.—Private Hugh McGee, Co. I, 16th Infantry. Professor Charles Bender to conduct all dances.

ALLOWANCE FOR CADET SERVICE.

FOLLOWING is the decision of the 2d Comptroller referred to in the JOURNAL of July 11, p. 1,017:

In the matter of the claim of Maj. Henry B. Judd, U. S. A., retired, for arrears of longevity allowances alleged to be due under the act of July 24, 1861, for the period from July 1, 1840, to June 30, 1880. Maj. Judd served as a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1835, to June 30, 1839, inclusive, and then as officer of the Army on the active list to Nov. 21, 1861, when he was retired.

As he had previously served as an officer for a period exceeding 20 years he has since July 15, 1870, been entitled to and drawn pay at the maximum rate allowed by the act of the latter date. (Sec. 1,233 and 1,274, R. S.) The provision in the act of 1861, on which the claim is based, cannot be construed retroactively. The language employed by Congress simply indicates an intention that thereafter in adjusting the accounts of an Army officer they should be credited with the active time of previous service in it—Army or Navy or both. It may be a question whether the operation of this provision, occurring as it does in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, ought not to be limited to the pay of officers of the Army for that year; and it is evident that Congress understood its application to be so limited, for we find that in the Army Appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883 (22d St., 117), the same clause is inserted, which would have been wholly unnecessary if the provision in the act of 1861 continued in force after June 30, 1882. The provision, however, being general in its scope and not limited by express language to the pay of a single year, the weight of judicial authority would seem to be in favor of the view that it is still operative. It is believed to be clear that the beneficiaries of the act are entitled to the increase of pay therein authorized only from and after its date, viz: February 24, 1861. The claim must therefore be disallowed.

J. H. MATNARD, 2d Comptroller.

Two Memphis thieves were released on condition that they enlist in the Regular Army, but after looking the case over they let turned and asked to be sent to jail.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

They evidently concluded that the Army was not a healthy place for thieves.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. Comdr. Chas. McGregor has been ordered to command. At New York Navy-yard.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At Portsmouth, N. H.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. Arrived at New York July 23. Will remain until after funeral of General Grant.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at New York July 23. Will remain until after funeral of General Grant.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Aspinwall, July 11. Will remain on the Columbian coast.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At Rio Janeiro July 19, 1885. Having arrived July 1. She left St. Helena June 9. On May 16, at St. Helena, Admiral English, accompanied by his personal staff, made an official call on the Governor, Lieut. Colonel Blunt, which was returned by the Governor the same day. On leaving the ship he was saluted with 17 guns. May 29, H. M. S. *Boadecia*, bearing the flag of Rear Adml. Nowell Sulmon, arrived at St. Helena from the Cape of Good Hope. Salutes were exchanged with the *Lancaster*. She sailed next day for the North. June 6, dressed ship in honor of the Queen's birthday, and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns—uniting with H. B. M. *Rapid*. The celebration was postponed from the 24th of May, in consequence of the Queen's absence from the country.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, June 8. Would remain until the end of June and then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, by St. Catharines, arriving about July 20.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENNACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Gibraltar July 2, 1885, and arrived at Cherbourg, July 11. *Keersarge*, in company, would sail for the Baltic latter part of following week. Reported by cable to have passed Copenhagen, Denmark, July 26.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Cherbourg, July 11, 1885. To sail latter part of following week for the Baltic. Reported by cable to have passed Copenhagen, Denmark, July 26.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicol Ludlow. At Alexandria June 11. She is to cruise along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. To be withdrawn from the East for a sufficient length of time to reach Gibraltar by Oct. 1, to be filled with provisions.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal. INOQUIB, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Guayaquil, June 29—to sail for Payta, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1885, for Panama. Will touch at some of the Mexican and Central American ports.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Was at Sitka, June 5. After the arrival of the mail steamer on June 13, was to cruise South, looking in at the different Indian villages, and doing such surveying as may come in the way.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, June 20.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama. Ordered by telegram, July 23, to proceed to San Francisco.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, June 16, 1885, relieving the *Trenton*.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Foo-Choo June 10. To be relieved by the *Palos*, and proceed to Nagasaki. Ordered by the Dept., May 23, to proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town. Expects to leave about Aug. 1, 1885.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. Ordered by the Department, May 23, to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope. At Singapore, July 27, on way home.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Hong Kong, July 22, as reported by cablegram.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Amoy, China, June 27. Will go to Canton, to take the place of the *Palos*.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York. Will sail about Aug. 1, for China, via Suez Canal, stopping en route at Gibraltar.

OSTREE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Arrived at Shanghai, June 14.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander

T. Nelson. At Canton June 27—to be relieved by the *Monocacy*, and then go to the Min river as the relief of the *Enterprise*.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki June 27, having arrived 22d from Chemulpo. Relieved on the 26th at Chemulpo by the *Alert*. Making transfers, in anticipation of orders for the *Juniata* and *Enterprise* to return to the U. S.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Madeira July 25 for New London. To arrive about Sept. 1.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunner ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Left Madeira July 25 for New London. To arrive about Sept. 1.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Left Madeira July 25 for New London. To arrive about Sept. 1.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. On her annual cruise. At Portsmouth, N. H., at last accounts.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York, at last accounts, placed at the disposition of the Fortification Board.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Reported to be home-ward bound, and due at New London, Conn., about Aug. 13, 1885.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harrold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

DALE, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy. Ordered to Washington to take the place of the *Wyandotte*, as a Receiving Ship. On her arrival the present officers and crew of the *Wyandotte* will be transferred to her. Left Naval Academy July 27, in tow of *Phlox*. Arrived 29th.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ONE of John Roach and Son's counsel is reported as saying that a statement of the firm's financial condition would scarcely be prepared inside of two weeks. "Mr. Roach did an extensive business," the lawyer said, "and the schedule which is now in course of preparation will contain a complete list of his assets and liabilities. It will be carefully made, and each item upon it will be checked against the books before the statement will be considered finished. It may possibly take more than two weeks, but no time will be lost. The assignees cannot file their bonds until it is finished and they know the value of the property intrusted to them. At present the assignees are simply taking care of the property. The works are closed down and in the hands of watchmen. No work of any sort is in progress, nor will any be done for a while, except such as is necessary for the preservation of the property."

THE following named seamen have been ordered to report for instruction in the use of torpedoes at the Newport Torpedo School: Henry Hudson, G. T. Griger, Fred. Fries, John Connell, Robert Landon, John R. Daly, and H. R. Yewell. It is proposed to increase the class to twenty members, if the kind of men desired can be obtained, and after a course of six months or so will exchange with the class now undergoing instructions in ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard.

1ST LIEUT. L. C. WEBSTER, U. S. M. C., attached to the *Wachusett*, has upon the recommendation of the Surgeon of the ship been sent by steamer of July 16 from Colon to the Naval Hospital, N. Y., for treatment.

THE old U. S. steamer *Niagara* is still in Boston Harbor, opposite Apple Island, waiting to be broken up or sold, as the case may be.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston Record says: "One of Secretary Whitney's next steps will be a thorough reorganization of the Department, in order to secure economy and responsibility. As it is, the eight bureaus are entirely independent of each other, and they spend money without regard to the other's plans. Roach has put in a claim of \$38,000 for wharfage and repairs of the monitor *Puritan* lying at his yard in Chester. The repairs, he says, were ordered verbally by the old

naval constructor of the Robeson regime, Isaiah Hanscom. Secretary Whitney will not honor any drafts on verbal understandings with Hanscom."

REAR ADMIRAL ENGLISH, who was recently in the Congo country, has made a report to the Navy Department against the advisability of establishing a commercial resort at the mouth of the Congo River, or of securing a limited district for a depot and "factorial establishment" for American citizens in that region. He says that the investigations made by Commander Bridgman and U. S. Commercial Agent Tisdell, show that all the available land has been acquired from the nation by the trading house employees, and is held at extravagant prices. Admiral English quotes from a letter of Tisdell, in which he says: "The reputed wealth of the Congo Valley has been greatly exaggerated, and it will be an undesirable and unprofitable country for an American to make his home or to embark in any business enterprise. Between Vivi and Stanley Pool I saw on all sides misery, want, sickness, and death, particularly among the employees of the International Association. The country does not and cannot produce food for the white man to live upon and barely produces enough for the natives." This opinion is confirmed by Commander Bridgman, of the *Keersarge*, who says that it would be unwise for the Government to do anything to encourage Americans to go to that region. The climate is deadly; there is no food for the white man save what he brings with him. The difficulties in the way of establishing a new business are very great and the chances of profit very small. Commander Bridgman has no faith in the future of the Congo predicted for it by interested persons.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

JULY 25.—Commander Charles McGregor to command the *Alliance*.

JULY 27.—Naval Cadets Armistead Rust, William W. Gilmer, James E. Shindel and Albert Burnstine to the *Tennessee*.

Assistant Engineer Frank H. Bailey to duty at the Cornell University at Ithica, New York, on Aug. 10, as Instructor in the department of Mechanical Engineering and teacher of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction.

JULY 29.—Surgeon Joseph B. Parker to the *Swatara*.

Detached.

JULY 25.—Lieutenant Commander John C. Rich from the *Alliance* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Whitmire P. Ray from duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, and ordered to temporary duty in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

JULY 27.—Lieutenant Charles C. Cornwall from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

JULY 28.—Lieutenant Edward D. Bostick from duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, and ordered to the *Alliance*.

Ensign Frank W. Kellogg from the Coast Survey Steamer *Gedney* and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd has reported his return home having been detached from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on March 9, last, and has been ordered to settle accounts then await orders.

Passed As-istant Engineer Isaac S. R. Reeves from the Fish Commission Steamer *Fish Hawk* and ordered to report to Professor S. F. Baird for special duty.

JULY 29.—Ensign Rennie P. Schwerin from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Despatch*. Surgeon G. F. Winslow from the Navy-yard, Boston, August 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose from the *Swatara* and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Aug. 15.

Lieutenant Commander Timothy A. Lyons from duty in the Bureau of Navigation on July 31, and granted six months' leave from Aug. 1.

JULY 30.—Lieutenant H. C. Waring from the receiving ship *Warash* and granted three months' leave with permission to leave the United States.

Leave.

Granted to 1st Lieutenant L. C. Webster for one month from Aug. 1 with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave granted to Major James Fordey for one month from Aug. 10.

Captain W. S. Schenck has been ordered to turn over the property, etc., under his charge at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster at Philadelphia and to proceed Aug. 10 to San Francisco, California, and establish an Assistant Quartermaster's Office and Depot of Supplies at that place.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending July 29, 1885:

Patrick Swan, Beneficiary, July 19, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vincent Fineck, Chief Gunner's Mate, May 22, U. S. S. *Palos*, Canton, China.

Martin Keating, Water Tender, May 25, U. S. S. *Ossipee*, Nagasaki, Japan.

Bryan O'Hara, Private, Marine, June 13, U. S. S. *Swatara*, Aspinwall, U. S. C.

Henrick Belmer, Landsman, June 22, U. S. S. *Shenandoah*, Callao, Peru.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE President, on Thursday, appointed Joseph Nicholson Harris of Baltimore, Md., to be Cadet-at-large to the Naval Academy. Young Harris is a descendant of the Nicholson family of Baltimore, three generations of which served in the Navy up to 1840. Unless by reason of a casualty a vacancy should occur, President Cleveland will not have the appointment of another naval Cadet-at-large during his present administration. The following candidates were designated during the current week to appear for ex-

amination at the Naval Academy in September next: Edwin C. Bears, 10th Indiana District; Van Dyke John, 5th Md.; G. R. Marvel, 1st Mass.; B. J. Bowers, 7th Mich.; J. S. Devoe, 17th Ohio; R. H. Tyson 2d S. C.; John M. Hatcher, 7th Tenn., and Claude Louis, 5th Tenn.

TO MR. ROACH'S ASSIGNEES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1885.

To George W. Quintard, Esq., and Another, Assignees:

At our interview in New York on Wednesday last, you requested me to take into consideration the condition of each of the contracts between the Government and Mr. John Roach pending and incomplete, and in view of his assignment make some suggestion as to the method of dealing with the whole subject. I gave you assurances that I would do so and communicate after reaching Washington. As I view the matter, the rule which governs individuals in these business transactions should govern the action of the Department. At all events, if there is a different rule proper to be applied, I am not aware of it. My duty heretofore has seemed to be very simple and plain. It has been to insist upon the strict enforcement of contract obligations, as interpreted to me, without regard to consequences. That is the ordinary, plain business method, a departure from which in a public officer can have no justification; and in like manner I know of no reason why the ordinary principle which actuates merchants in dealing with each other and in accordance with which generous consideration is extended ordinarily to an unfortunate business associate should not govern the action of the Department under similar circumstances. The business method of dealing with the matter which would be pursued by private parties would be, first, to become satisfied that the assignment was in good faith; and then consider the best method, from a business standpoint, of bringing about a settlement of current and incomplete contracts upon a fair and just basis for both parties.

If I have the power, therefore, I will enter into the consideration with you of the point to which the contracts have been performed and endeavor to settle upon some just and fair basis for the disposal of the matters. Of this I informed you at our meeting in New York. This course, just and right under all circumstances, is compulsory upon the Government in the present case. The very liberal treatment which the contractor has heretofore received has left the Government without sufficient margin of moneys reserved to enable it to protect itself in the present situation. The contract provided that 10 per cent. should be retained from the bills as they came due and held as security for the completion of the work. At the present time those reservations would have amounted to \$210,710. They have been surrendered to the contractor under circumstances not important to consider now, with the exception of \$26,670. In addition to this small sum of \$26,670, in our hands, there are unpaid bills for extras claimed on the ships, amounting to \$26,688.95, and in dispute on the *Dolphin* \$29,945.08. Altogether (mostly in dispute) \$83,304.03. As against this, four ships are in your hands, upon which over two millions has been paid, which must be completed to be valuable, liable to greater deterioration by neglect than all the moneys unpaid and in dispute would repay. It is of the utmost consequence to the Government, as it is to yourselves, that a just settlement of past transactions should be had and a new departure made.

I suggest as a practical method of arriving at a solution of the matter, a meeting of yourselves and your counsel with the Attorney General and myself, at which some practical method of dealing with the subject may be arrived at which shall be within my legal authority. Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR COAST DEFENCE.

HERE is a letter of the John Phoenix order which came into the hands of Secretary Whitney a few days ago:

OAKLAND, July 10, 1885.

Secretary Whitney:

DEAR SIR: A short while ago I saw by the papers that you offered a reward for the best plans for a new war vessel. Keeping the reward in view (I would rather keep it in my pocket) I make the following suggestions:

For the steel plating on ordinary steamers, the regulation Army hard tack may be substituted. The great imperviousness of this to water and the immense resistance it offers to all attempts to break it are too well known to need any comment.

I guarantee that the hard tack plating will protect the ship from any serious injury.

The offensive side must be carried on in an entirely different manner from what it is now. The ordinary Army mule must be brought into service. The power of the demure looking animal's hind feet is simply immense.

This is the part that is to do the work of destruction; but as his hind feet would be of no use without the rest of him, it is necessary to have the whole animal.

A small oblong raft, just large enough to hold the mule must be coated similarly to the vessel. This raft, four long wires having been attached to it, one at each corner, is to be lowered into the water with the mule, to whose tail another wire has been attached. The current, which, of course, must be running from you to the enemy, will carry the raft to the other vessel. By means of the four wires you can so manage the raft that the mule's hind feet will be nearest the enemy. As soon as the raft bumps against the enemy's ship, the wire attached to the animal's tail must be pulled when he will begin to strike out with his rear feet, of course kicking in the sides of the vessel.

Should the mule be struck by shot his natural toughness, and long experience in lessening the effect of blows by merely shaking his skin (a sleight-of-skin trick, so to speak) will serve as a protection.

For coast defences, I would suggest that, by act of Congress, all the people within a certain distance from the coast be compelled to keep Limburger cheese in their home for about a month. They may begin with a small quantity and increase it daily until they have become thoroughly accustomed to the odor. At the end of the required time a great quantity of the cheese should be made and spread at short intervals along the coast. If this will not drive away any vessel that would come within "nose-shot," so to speak, then let that nation have the country and we will retire to the North Pole.

As regards the Apache difficulty I think the Government should engage Mme. Patti to sing to them. It is an old saying that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." But perhaps the music of a rifle ball is the best soothing syrup after all.

In the expectation of receiving a small reward for my labor,

I remain, yours, etc.,

SIMPLE SIMON,

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES AND BARS.

List of enlisted men of the Navy to whom the new form of good conduct badge and bar have been awarded for week ending Aug. 1, 1885:

Geo. August holds con. ser. certificate No. 604; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as coxn. from Dale, Feb. 7, 1872; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Dale, Feb. 7, 1872; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Dale, Feb. 7, 1881; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. of forecabin from Passaic, Feb. 7, 1884.

James Avery holds con. ser. certificate No. 2855; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as gunner's mate from Ossipee, May 25, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as gunner's mate from Portsmouth, Aug. 24, 1881; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief gunner's mate from Dale, Aug. 24, 1884.

Chas. Boldt holds con. ser. certificate No. 1652; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman gunner from Santee, Dec. 10, 1880; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as gunner's mate from Santee, Dec. 10, 1883.

John Bentley holds con. ser. certificate No. 164; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Macedonian, Sept. 23, 1869; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Santee, Oct. 10, 1872; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Dale, Oct. 10, 1875; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Dale, Oct. 10, 1878; 4th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Dale, Oct. 10, 1881; 5th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Dale, Oct. 10, 1884.

Wm. Booz holds con. ser. certificate No. 1380; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st cl. fireman from Phlox, Aug. 2, 1883.

Wm. Chappell holds con. ser. certificate No. 278; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, March 1877; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, March 17, 1883.

Wm. Farrell holds con. ser. certificate No. 4131; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as coalheaver from Passaic, April 12, 1884.

Rasmus Clausen holds con. ser. certificate No. 1321; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, May 6, 1877; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as seaman from Santee, May 6, 1880; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as yeoman from Yantic May 11, 1883.

Henry Coffin holds con. ser. certificate No. 2444; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as sailmaker's mate from Santee, March 17, 1879; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as gunner's mate from Santee, March 17, 1880; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as gunner's mate from Dale, March 17, 1883.

John Duffy holds con. ser. certificate No. 1229; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as q. m. from Narragansett, Nov. 9, 1873; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as q. m. from Santee, Dec. 21, 1880; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as q. m. from Santee, Dec. 21, 1883.

Angelo Ferraneo holds con. ser. certificate No. 2384; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. aft. gd. from Santee, Jan. 1, 1883.

Jos. Davey holds con. ser. certificate No. 1794; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, Jan. 3, 1879; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, Jan. 3, 1882; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, Jan. 3, 1885.

David Moore holds con. ser. certificate No. 5708; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Passaic, March 13, 1884.

Peter Frank holds con. ser. certificate No. 3450; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as q. m. from Santee, Dec. 7, 1882.

Ed. Harriman holds con. ser. certificate No. 4529; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Santee, Nov. 3, 1887.

Fredk. Heinbuch holds con. ser. certificate No. 3387; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as carp. mate from Santee, July 22, 1879; 1st bar on hon. dis. as carp. mate from Santee, July 22, 1882.

Jacob Jacobson holds con. ser. certificate No. 2460; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, May 12, 1877; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Santee, May 12, 1880; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Santee, May 12, 1883.

Chas. Johnson holds con. ser. certificate No. 2433; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as carp. mate from Constellation, March 23, 1883.

Wm. Johnson holds con. ser. certificate No. 75; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Phlox, March 1, 1870; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Phlox, March 1, 1873; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Phlox, March 1, 1876; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Phlox, March 1, 1879; 4th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Phlox, March 1, 1882; 5th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Phlox, March 1, 1885.

Thos. Johnson holds con. ser. certificate No. 4276; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Standish, Nov. 17, 1884.

Thos. Jones holds con. ser. certificate No. 3029; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman from Phlox, Aug. 19, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as seaman from Phlox, Aug. 19, 1881; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as seaman from Phlox, Aug. 19, 1884.

Robt. Kenchington holds con. ser. certificate No. 2367; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman from Tennessee, July 22, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Trenton, Sept. 4, 1881; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Santee, Nov. 7, 1884.

J. H. Knowles holds con. ser. certificate No. 2445; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Phlox, March 17, 1877; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Phlox, March 17, 1883.

Richd. Lockyn holds con. ser. certificate No. 4221; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. top from Passaic, May 31, 1884.

Henry Lynde holds con. ser. certificate No. 2; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman from Santee, June 10, 1866; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as quarter gunner from Juniata, July 11, 1872; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief gunner's mate from Santee, Sept. 6, 1875; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief gunner's mate from Santee, Sept. 6, 1878; 4th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief gunner's mate from Santee, Sept. 6, 1881; 5th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief gunner's mate from Santee, Sept. 6, 1884.

Angus McInness holds con. ser. certificate No. 2123; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as blksm. from Santee, Feb. 6, 1883.

Geo. Miner holds con. ser. certificate No. 3667; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as ord. seaman from Standish March 14, 1884.

Jno. McVarrish holds con. ser. certificate No. 464; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as coxn. from Plymouth, Nov. 13, 1871; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Santee, Dec. 27, 1877; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Santee, Dec. 27, 1880; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Santee, Dec. 27, 1883.

Wm. Moors holds con. ser. certificate No. 3062; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as coalheaver from Phlox, Sept. 24, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coal heaver from Phlox, Sept. 24, 1881; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coal heaver from Standish, Sept. 24, 1884.

Patk. Murray holds con. ser. certificate No. 3923; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as sailmaker's mate from Wyoming Nov. 14, 1883.

Chas. Robinson holds con. ser. certificate No. 223; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. of forecabin from Dale, Oct. 4, 1870; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. of top from Dale, Oct. 4, 1882.

Wm. Norman holds con. ser. certificate No. 3666; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as sailmaker's mate from Dale, Feb. 28, 1885.

Chas. Peters holds con. ser. certificate No. 1328; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as carp. mate from Dale, May 23, 1877.

Jno. Rosenbrook holds con. ser. certificate No. 2018; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as sailmaker's mate from Santee, Sept. 12, 1882.

Philip Rutter holds con. ser. certificate No. 4250; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as yeoman from Santee, June 20, 1884.

Henry Shember holds con. ser. certificate No. 184; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as qm. from Santee, April 11, 1874; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as qm. from Santee, April 11, 1883.

W. H. Spicer holds con. ser. certificate No. 3344; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as chief boatn. mate from Santee, April 25, 1879; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief boatn. mate from Santee, April 25, 1882.

Wm. Smith holds con. ser. certificate No. 174; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as ship's cook from Constitution, June 10, 1870; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as master-at-arms from Mayflower, July 25, 1878; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as q. m. from Santee, Sept. 30, 1884.

And. Sutherland holds con. ser. certificate No. 2416; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. after guard from Santee, Feb. 8, 1880; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. after guard from Dale, Feb. 8, 1883.

Geo. Walters holds con. ser. certificate No. 1974; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as armorer from Santee, Sept. 8, 1882.

Jonas Williams holds con. ser. certificate No. 270; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as chf. q. m. from Santee, Jan. 19, 1880.

Stephen McGinnity holds con. ser. certificate No. 1794; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as coxn. from Swatara, Nov. 5, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. to comdr-in-chief from Monocacy, Nov. 14, 1880; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Enterprise, Nov. 14, 1884.

John Barnett holds con. ser. certificate No. 1615-B; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as ship's cook from Juniata, Feb. 12, 1876; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as ship's cook from Adams, March 1, 1879; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as ship's cook from Shenandoah, May 20, 1882.

Julius Jansen holds con. ser. certificate No. 2904; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 2d class firen. from Tennessee July 22, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as 1st class firen. from Enterprise, Dec. 8, 1884.

E. T. Smith holds con. ser. certificate No. 3308; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 2d class firen. from Alert, April 9, 1879; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as 2d class firen. from Shenandoah, May 20, 1882.

John McNeal holds con. ser. certificate No. 3105; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st class firen. from Rose, July 12, 1875; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as 1st class firen. from Vandalia, Jan. 28, 1879; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as seaman e. f. from Trenton, March 18, 1882.

Alex. Will holds con. ser. certificate No. 720; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman from Wabash, May 22, 1872; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Franklin, June 11, 1875; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as seaman from Alliance, Aug. 13, 1878; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Trenton, Aug. 13, 1881; 4th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. top from Enterprise, Nov. 18, 1884.

W. F. Morgan holds con. ser. certificate No. 773; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as coxn. from Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1872; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as coxn. from Worcester, Nov. 30, 1875; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Saratoga, Dec. 13, 1878; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as master-at-arms from Rodgers, Sept. 4, 1882.

George Cape holds con. ser. certificate No. 985; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. after guard from Juniata, Feb. 12, 1876; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Mahopac, Feb. 2, 1879; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as q. m. from Powhatan, May 6, 1882.

August Westerlink holds con. ser. certificate No. 3302; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as gunner's mate from Hartford, June 9, 1885.

Vincenzo Fulmigo holds con. ser. certificate No. 3214; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman from Lancaster, July 30, 1885.

Thos. Cain holds con. ser. certificate No. 4850; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Minnesota, July 4, 1885.

Jos. Serrian holds con. ser. certificate No. 3109; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as seaman from Benicia, Sept. 14, 1875; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. forecabin from Plymouth, No. 30, 1878; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. forecabin from Alamo, Nov. 25, 1881; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1885.

G. F. Smith holds con. ser. certificate No. 2862; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Swatara, July 12, 1878; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. aft. gd. from Minnesota, July 17, 1881; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Richmond, Sept. 11, 1884.

Thos. Jones holds con. ser. certificate No. 527; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as ord. seaman from Richmond, Nov. 11, 1871; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as ord. seaman from Lackawanna, July 8, 1875; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as ord. seaman from Powhatan, Aug. 16, 1878; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as ord. seaman from Richmond, Oct. 20, 1881; 4th g. c. bar on hon. dis. as capt. aft. gd. from Powhatan, Feb. 24, 1885.

Al Quay holds con. ser. certificate No. 4727; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 2d c. f. from Monocacy, Jan. 10, 1885.

John Brown holds con. ser. certificate No. 1986; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Monocacy, Feb. 28, 1885.

Wm. Steel holds con. ser. certificate No. 1992; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief quartermaster from Monocacy, March 16, 1885.

Geo. Brady holds con. ser. certificate No. 4902; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Speedwell, July 9, 1883.

Geo. Robertson holds con. ser. certificate No. 4806; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as capt. forecabin from Quinnebaug, Dec. 12, 1884.

C. F. Potter holds con. ser. certificate No. 2067; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Santee, Oct. 17, 1877; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Alaska, Sept. 5, 1881; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Alert, March 20, 1884.

Henry Thompson holds con. ser. certificate No. 4905; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Essex, May 18, 1885.

Kenneth Forbes holds con. ser. certificate No. 659; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Guerriere, March 22, 1872; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as quartermaster from Powhatan, May 14, 1875; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief quartermaster from Tennessee, Oct. 9, 1881; 3d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief quartermaster from Lancaster, Dec. 12, 1884.

Jas. Doyle holds con. ser. certificate No. 3390; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Powhatan, May 31, 1882; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as water tender from Powhatan, June 24, 1885.

Patk. McCann holds con. ser. certificate No. 3425; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as 1st c. f. from Powhatan, June 9, 1882; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as water tender from Powhatan, June 15, 1885.

Thos. G. Lyons holds con. ser. certificate No. 181; g. c. badge on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Onida, June 11, 1870; 1st g. c. bar on hon. dis. as chief boatn. mate from Saco, Aug. 2, 1876; 2d g. c. bar on hon. dis. as boatn. mate from Shenandoah, March 26, 1882.

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ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

BRITISH officers who have served under the Sultan
are directing England's attention to the importance
of establishing closer relations with Turkey and
making use of her armed strength in the possible
event of a war with Russia. If the jingo cry that
England has the men and the money too is not cor-
rect, it is true that England, in alliance with
Turkey, can provide both men and money. The
latest testimony on this subject is furnished by
WOODS Pasha, an Englishman now in the Turkish
service, in an article in the July number of
the "Nineteenth Century." The soldiers with
which Russia will cover her advance in Asia are
Circassians, Tartars, and the wild Turcomans, the
militia formed of the people subdued as she moves
onward in her path of Empire. "It is well," WOODS
Pasha argues, "to meet Russia with her own weap-
ons, and by utilizing the military element in Turkey,
save the enormous expense of sending out very large
bodies of troops from England." The Turkish forces
available are, first, the regular army, which he esti-
mates at 170,000 men; the first class of the Redifs
(mukader) 258,000 men, and the second class
(taablar) 267,000; in all 695,000 men. In addition,
Albania could furnish 300,000 men, and yet leave
enough in the country to guard against invasion.

The permission of the Sultan granted, and outside
the "Redifs," a splendid force could be raised for
attacking Russia in her Trans-Caucasian provinces,
and thus bringing a war in Asia to an end by cut-
ting off her communications. Turks and Christians,
the sturdy peasants of Asia Minor, would hasten to
enrol their names in the ranks of the army that was
going to fight the hated "Moscow."

The Turkish cavalry are armed with the guardless
curved sword of the Cossack and the Winchester
rifle, as well as a pair of revolvers. The artillery is
in possession of precisely the same class of weapons
as that with which the Germans went into the field
against France in 1870, viz., four and six centi-
metro guns, for which it is proposed to substitute
seven and eight centimetre pieces. The War Office
has an abundance of arms and ammunition at its
disposal, and there are more than enough Martini-
Peabody rifles to arm even the "Mustaphiz" or
reserves, corresponding to the German "Land-
strum." There are also plenty of mountain-guns
and field-pieces, and Turkey has workshops capable
of turning out all that is required in the way of
articles of military equipment. Men, in short, are
abundant, for universal conscription is the order of
the day in Turkey, and the service continues during
the full period of capacity for bearing arms; first
six years in the "Nizam," next eight years in
"Redif," and then a transfer to the "Mustafiz."

WOOD Pasha holds the Turkish Navy in higher
esteem than most foreign observers. Because there
was no bombardment of forts during the war with
Russia, and no hostile encounters at sea, beyond the
"Fethi Bulend," "Vista" episode, which was merely
an unsuccessful chase after a flying foe, the outside
world in general has always been disposed to think
that the Turkish men-of-war did nothing. So far
from this being true, the services they rendered
were of the utmost importance. They maintained
the command of the Black Sea, they accomplished
the extraordinary feat of removing SULEIMAN Pasha's
army from Montenegro to Roumania by sea, and the
embarkation under the eyes of the Russians, by
HOBART Pasha's squadron of ironclads, of the expedi-
tionary corps which had been landed at Teham-
chira on the Circassian Coast, with a view to assist-
ing the Akbassian revolt. But, too, for the flank
fire of the Batoum fleet, the Russians might have
carried the lines held by DERVISCH Pasha. The Otto-
man Navy is much the same now as it was then in
point of efficiency and strength, and with England's
money to set the Turkish forces afloat and afoot,
Russia's progress could be stayed without the ex-
penditure of English blood or a display of British
inecapacity for military administration, and at a cost
far less than would be required to set British troops
in the field against the Muscovite.

INSTRUCTION IN SWIMMING.

SOME years ago a number of soldiers deserted
from a frontier post, and detachments, commanded
by Lieutenants were sent in pursuit. One Lieu-
tenant arrived at a stream which in the interval
since the deserters crossed it, had become a roaring,
dangerous torrent. The Lieutenant, with the only
soldier in his detachment who could swim, stripped,
and the two swam the stream with their horses and
arms, captured the deserters, and received a com-
plimentary order for energy and ability.

Another Lieutenant struck the same stream lower
down, at a less dangerous crossing, but one where
deep swimming was required. He could not swim,
nor could any of his detachment. He waited until
the stream was fordable, then crossed, but too late
to catch the deserters, who could easily have been
taken had he crossed immediately on his arrival at
the stream, as they were then drunk and asleep at
a ranche near the crossing. Both Lieutenants are
good officers, both have performed their duty well
in action under fire. The one who failed to catch
the deserters has been several times distinguished
for specially good conduct under fire. That one
detachment succeeded and the other failed, was due
to the fact that one commander could swim and the
other could not.

Troops at frontier posts average, perhaps, one-
third of each year in the field (no one East hears of
it unless there is an Indian fight), and when in the
field cross dozens of streams without bridges or fer-
ries. Our western streams are always difficult and
often dangerous; when low from the quicksands,
and when high, because of their muddy torrents,
caving banks and shifting bottoms. When the
value of a soldier, and especially an officer, is so
much increased by a simple accomplishment that
any man can acquire in a few weeks, with proper
instructions and opportunity, it would seem that
swimming should be a regular part of military in-
struction to be taught at the Officers' Schools, and
at the Recruiting Depots, as well as at West
Point.

It is unfortunate that the suggestions that Gen.
GRANT's body should be brought to New York by
water were received too late to change the pro-
gramme which provides for transportation by rail.
It would add very much to the impressiveness of
the display if the funeral party could be carried to
New York on the Hudson River. The *Despatch*
might be sent up the river for this purpose and on
the way down be joined at West Point by the *Ten-
nessee* and the *Svatar*. The *Tennessee* could
embark the Corps of Cadets at West Point. The
Minnesota could be stationed off Riverside Park to
fire minute guns at the proper time. The passage
down the river of the naval vessels as a funeral
cortege would be a grand and imposing display, to
be remembered by every child having his home
upon the Hudson while memory endured, and the

report of it be handed down to later generations by tradition. It is unfortunate that the Navy could not be assigned a proper place in the scheme for paying respect to the memory of him who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, as well as of the Army, and whose associations with the Service has left with so many of its officers the pleasantest of memories. As it is, the naval vessels in the vicinity of New York will fire salutes at the proper time, and it has been suggested to the president of the American Yacht Club, in answer to a communication addressed by him to General HANCOCK, that the yachts might appropriately appear in the Hudson River in due form on the occasion of the funeral and unite with other yacht clubs in befitting ceremonies. In this case the naval vessels might join with them, Admiral JOUETT, by virtue of his rank and office, assuming the authority upon the water that General HANCOCK exercises upon land.

THE books of the several naval bureaus, with which Mr. ROACH has had dealings, have been overhauled, and it is found that he has received contracts to the amount of \$5,957,000 for new engines and machinery and repairs since 1862. In the Bureau of Steam Engineering \$30,645,000 have been expended for new machinery, boilers, and the repairs thereto. The Providence Steam Engine Company received nearly \$1,900,000, the next highest amount. About thirty contractors did work for this bureau. In the Bureau of Construction and Repair there is nothing to show that Mr. ROACH did work for the Navy on hulls, etc., prior to 1873. Since that year about \$7,500,000 have been expended, of which Mr. ROACH received nearly \$4,000,000. Thirteen other contractors did work for this bureau. It now remains to be shown that the amount obtained by Mr. ROACH was not due to his ability to underbid others, or his superior facilities for doing work. The total amount paid Mr. ROACH by the Navy Department from 1862 to date is \$10,333,626. His Government contracts since the war, exclusive of the new cruisers, have been about five per cent. of his total business. From 1865 to 1885 the total amount of work done by him on contracts was \$60,000,000, of which something less than \$3,000,000 was from Government work. The *Boston Transcript* says:

A gentleman of this city whose name if it could be given would be considered ample guarantee of his position as an authority on such matters, said: "John Roach's yard, in my opinion is the place, but not the only place, in which to get a swift iron steamer built. Harlan and Hollingsworth, Pusey and Jones, Wm. Crump and Sons have built many swift and satisfactory iron steamers, and I have no doubt could build cruisers. There are good firms right round Boston that haven't done much building business lately, but have in their time built some first-class iron vessels and doubtless haven't forgotten their skill. Mr. Roach has built some as fine steamers as there are on our coast to-day. Do you suppose that private firms and corporations, like the owners of our great steamer lines, would give him their business if he did not do good work? I am tolerably familiar with foreign steamships, but I never saw one of them of equal dimensions and capacity I considered better than the *City of Augusta* built by John Roach. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Roach turned out fine vessels. His yards and works were perfectly appointed; and, as in all large establishments, the work entrusted to him could be done more quickly than in smaller establishments. Now, about the *Dolphin*, all I have to say is, I believe if the Government had simply said it wanted a swift vessel of such and such dimensions to have a specified speed, it would have got it. If the *Dolphin* is botched, I believe the Advisory Board botched her from the beginning.

IN an address delivered at the encampment of the 2d Brigade, Massachusetts State troops, Governor ROBINSON of that State said with as much truth as force: "Now my thought is, and I emphasize it, that the men who make the best citizens are sure to develop into the best soldiers. You bear the colors of the State, the flag of the country. What stand they for? Not as the mere symbols of power, but as indicative of the great interests, the sacred trusts that are bound up in our institutions—the schools, the churches, and the homes that lie ever close up to and affect the welfare of us all. A military force is not a threatening danger so long as the men who make it are thinking and moral and upright and pure. A few years ago it was my privilege to ask a distinguished officer who served with great credit in the Army of the United States during the late war, now prominently known to many of you, what kind of men he preferred to have as privates in his command, men of good character or men who were reckless of their course of life. 'Which would you rather have as soldiers?' I asked. He was a fighting general; he was no holiday showman. And he said to me solemnly, 'In all my experience, I can assure you, I have

found that the best material for the soldier is that which works up into the best man and citizen when he is out of uniform.' That is true in the great Army of the Union. It is true in our force in this Commonwealth. It will be true everywhere so long as man is man and so long as he recognizes his duties as man."

THE order of this week relieving Assistant Adjutant General CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER from duty at the War Department is another indication of Secretary ENDICOTT's determination to relieve officers from stations where they have served for any great length of time. General MCKEEVER goes to San Francisco, where he relieves Colonel JOHN C. KELTON, who goes to Washington, where he had such a successful tour of duty some years ago. The old clerks of the A. G. O. remember him kindly and await his return with pleasure. General MCKEEVER has had nearly five years' tour of duty in Washington. His assignment there bears date of November 8, 1880. General DRUM expresses regrets at his departure, as he considers him one of the most officers he has ever had with him. Colonel BRECK was on duty eight years from 1862 to 1870; Colonel WILLIAMS nearly the same time, Nov. 21, 1862, to April 1, 1870, and Colonel VINCENT seventeen years, from 1861 to 1878.

THE Second Comptroller's decision that no allowance for mileage to naval officers shall be allowed for travel over routes where their passage tickets had been purchased for them has, as might be supposed, created quite a stir among naval officers. Efforts are already being made to have the Comptroller reverse his decision. It is claimed on all sides that his ruling is entirely without warrant, and in direct opposition to the decisions of the courts in the GRAHAM and TEMPLE cases. His ruling is a sad disappointment to the officers who failed to have their claims for mileage under the GRAHAM decision certified to Congress last year. It is understood that in almost every case the officer will suffer the reduction of over half the amount by reason of the travelling having been performed over routes where their passage was secured for them before starting. As previously stated, their claims, which will be certified to Congress this year, will only be for travel performed at their own expense.

THE report of the proceedings of a Minnesota Court-martial, which appears elsewhere, is interesting. The proceedings of the Court were brought to a stand by the issue of a writ of prohibition issued out of the Supreme Court of the State, and based upon the theory that the Governor has no power to interfere in any way with the officers and men of the National Guard when not called into actual service in time of war or public danger.

COMMANDER MCCALLA plants a shot square in the bull's eye, when he says that "in any scheme which has for its aim the rebuilding and the real efficiency of our Navy, the reorganization of the Navy Department should first be considered. In no other country is there such a system, or rather want of a system, for the administration of the purely technical details of either the naval or the military service."

SECRETARY WHITNEY on Tuesday signed letters remitting the unexecuted portions of the sentences in the cases of Paymaster Edward Bellows and Passed Assistant Paymasters J. E. Cann and Reah Frazer. These officers were tried by Court-martial ordered by Rear Admiral Upshur, when in command of the Pacific Station, for not taking proper steps to ascertain the market prices of supplies for the South Pacific squadron. Bellows was sentenced to one year's suspension on leave of absence pay, and Cann and Frazer to four years' suspension on furlough pay, retaining their present number in rank. They have been under suspension about six months. In remitting these sentences, he says in a letter to the officers concerned: "The evidence leaves upon the mind the conviction that gross abuses existed in the method of purchasing supplies by you, which justified the action of your superior officer in bringing you to trial therefor. It is not, however, clear that the record of the trial is altogether free from objection as to the course of procedure, and, without intending to convey any implication of approval of your official conduct—which came under investiga-

tion, I am constrained to deem myself compelled to remit the unexecuted portion of the sentence, which remission will take effect from this date, July 28, 1885."

ON June 30 practice was taking place from H. M. S. *Vallant* on the steam launch with what is known as a "hand charge," one pound of gun cotton with some small piece of metal casing, for throwing on the deck of an enemy's vessel at night. It is attached to a small detonating pistol by a light wire, the operator holding the pistol in one hand while with the other he throws the charge. As soon as the charge lodges on the deck of the hostile vessel the pistol is discharged, and an electric contact being made the charge is exploded. Practice was taking place in the stern of the launch, and the operator threw the charge towards the water, but somehow the connecting wire became entangled. An effort was made to release it when the pistol went off, firing the charge. The force of the explosion was terrific, and demonstrated the immense power of even so small a charge. The stern timbers of the launch were blown out, pieces of metal were buried in the bulwarks and thwarts, and a hole was pierced in the side. One of the men had been blown into the water, and was only rescued with difficulty. The other seven of the crew were injured and one of them was so shockingly mutilated that he is not expected to recover.

THE accident to H. M. S. *Leander* has demonstrated the value of steel for ships and the importance of double bottoms in the construction of vessels. The removal of the plates showed that the internal injury done was of a much more serious nature than was at first anticipated, for about 50 feet of the ribs and divisional plates of the double bottom were crushed into all shapes and forms. The first longitudinal frame, about 35 feet long, when taken out was found to be twisted and bent in every direction, and a great number of the ribs of the vessel literally doubled up. On examining the plates, which are of the best homogeneous steel, there was not a crack or fissure to be seen. To prove the excellence of the steel, the plates that were taken off were passed through rollers and straightened, and still the steel bore all the evidences of its thorough homogeneous character, and some of these plates have been put back into their places in the ship.

IN a notice of the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute, *Broad Arrow* says: "The feature of the latest issue of the 'Proceedings' is the admirable article by Commander Farquhar dealing with the inducements for retaining trained seamen in the Navy, and the best system of rewards for long service. The various suggestions put forth in the essay are well worth consideration, and are not without value in connection with our own navy. In 'Notes on the Literature of Explosives' we have some interesting remarks on the dynamite gun trials at Fort Hamilton. Among the other contents of the 'Proceedings' is 'The Combats on the Min River,' translated from the French by Lieutenant Barry. We had marked extracts for quotation, but space forbids. The 'Professional Notes' are, as usual, up to the mark."

A CONFERENCE for the purpose of considering measures for the improvement of the canals of the State of New York, and effecting an organization to secure that object, will be held in the City of Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1885. We hope that conference will decide to recommend that the canal be enlarged sufficiently to open a waterway for torpedo boats and naval vessels of light draught from the ocean to the lakes, which are at present without any defence. It has been decided that maritime law applies to the Erie Canal, which a U. S. Court has decided is a navigable water of the United States, within the meaning of the law as used to define and limit the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts.

At a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific held at the Presidio, July 22, Captain D. M. Taylor, A. D. C., on General Pope's staff, read an interesting and critical paper on "The Unreliability of History." There was a good attendance and the Association has every reason to be satisfied with its progress so far and hopeful for the future.

LIEUT.-COL. CALEB R. LATTON, 20th Infantry, has been ordered before the Retiring Board at New York. Should he be found incapacitated he will no doubt shortly be retired, as it seems to be the policy of the Department to select those highest in rank to fill vacancies as they occur on the retired list. There are now three vacancies.

THE New York *Sun* gravely informs us that a projectile has been propelled "20,080 feet per second" with the Lyman cartridge. That certainly "beats the record for speed," as the *Sun* says, or else its account of the trial it describes beats the record for exaggeration, which is saying a good deal,

The proprietors of the Lyman cartridge, which we noticed last week, in some experiments at Sandy Hook, on Tuesday of this week, threw a 7-calibre shot with a muzzle velocity of 2312 feet a second.

The sentence of the Court-martial in the Wales case was announced on Friday. He was found guilty on both charges, culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and for neglect of duty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for five years, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period. In his approval of the findings the Secretary says: In expressing its approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case, the Department deems it proper to remark that no dishonest or corrupt act or motive, involving any breach of personal integrity, on the part of Medical Director Wales, as Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was alleged against him. Nor is there any evidence in the record which would have justified such a charge which tends to cast any reflection upon his personal honesty.

It is equally proper, however, to remark that the charges of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and neglect of duty is fully sustained by the evidence—the proof shows that the established routine of business in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, including the various steps required by the regulations to be taken in making purchases of supplies, and, in paying for the same, was such that the exercise of ordinary care on the part of Dr. Wales as Chief of the bureau would have been sufficient to have arrested at an early date, if it could not have totally prevented, the fraudulent acts of his subordinates in the bureau.

When reassumed charge of the bureau, as Chief, he became officially bound to enforce, so far as practicable, an honest as well as diligent performance of duty by his subordinates, and also became responsible for a proper supervision of their conduct. This he failed to do, the facts and the degree of punishment proper in the case have received the careful and laborious consideration of a most eminent Court of naval officers—the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case are approved.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., accompanied by one clerk and one messenger for the purpose of transacting such business as may be found necessary in connection with the obsequies of General Grant at that place, Albany, and en route. (S. O. 38, Div. Atlantic, July 31.)

Captain Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East upon receipt of this order at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 163, D. East, July 31.)

During the absence of the Chief of Ordnance, the senior officer on duty in his office will act as Chief of Ordnance. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 31.)

Major F. L. Guenther, 2d Artillery, will inspect the encampment of the Mississippi militia, to be held at Vicksburg, in August. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 31.)

Captain C. P. Eakin, 1st Artillery, is granted three months' leave. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 31.)

The leave of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 31.)

THE MARINE CORPS.

In his reply to Commander McCalla, Colonel McCawley, commanding the Marine Corps, says: "No time is wasted in barracks. The number of men is so limited, and the guard duty so constant that there is little spare time for anything else but the usual drills. The officers and men are well informed in the duties of camp life, and in an experience of thirty-eight years, and in two wars where I have served in three battalions from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and back, I have never found the least trouble in having every duty as well performed in camp as in garrison after a few days' experience. The proposition to place one-half of the force on shore in camp every summer and relieve it at mid-summer by marching the men to a central point is impracticable for several excellent reasons. The commandants of naval stations are not willing to deprive them of adequate protection in that manner, and we are not prepared to purchase tents and camp equipment for lack of necessary appropriation for transportation sufficient to bear any additional expense, nor have I been able to induce Congress to increase our appropriations even for necessary barracks and quarters. It is more important when we have so few men to prepare them promptly for duty on board ships as soldiers than to waste time in 'instructing them in electricity as applied to mines.'"

"On June 19, 1885, I convened a board to consider the propriety of adopting the Mills woven cartridge belt in the Marine Corps. The board reported that 'they do not recommend its adoption for the use of the Marine Corps.' I am of the opinion that it would be well to have 4,000 of these belts on hand for issue in case of active service ashore or afloat and to continue for parade and dress purposes a waist belt and cartridge box as at present. The woven belt is not suitable for dress purposes, and in foreign countries much is required of us. Our undress cap is as good as any other in use in the Army or militia. The helmets are too heavy and steps had already been taken to reduce their weight. Our Springfield muskets are old and have been much used in firing. It is intended to exchange them as soon as new ones can be had from the Army. It is unfair to compare them with new arms probably never used before which were in the hands of the seamen."

GENERAL GRANT.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL GRANT.

1.
"Dust unto dust!" "Earth back to earth!"—
The great, the lowly's doom from birth—
Though love did crave
For him life's boon; death came to free,
From its long lingering agony
His spirit brave.

2.
A Nation waits, a long sad train,
The music of his requiem strain,
The cannon's boom—
Waits to move on in solemn place,
With the dead Hero to his place
Of rest—the tomb—

3.
Thou silent man, of iron nerve!
Danger nor doubt thy will could swerve
On battle field—
Dauntless thy heart, thy faith sublime—
Strong above strong men of the time,
Ne'er could'st thou yield.

4.
On whom repose the sacred trust,
To guard this famous soldier's dust?—
Where rest the brave;
Hallowed the spot, and consecrate—
A hero's mold honors the state
That holds his grave.

5.
His grand deeds built so high his fame—
A Signal Light—few now dare claim
To be his peer.
Yet meekly were his honors worn—
In patience hath his brave heart borne
His sorrows here.

6.
No monument can reach his fame,
Nor lustre add to his loved name,
Honored and great—
Through ages, in unbroken line,
Pilgrim's shall seek the warrior's shrine,
Who saved the State.

7.
And linger by his sacred tomb,
When spring has decked the turf with bloom
Of many a flower,
Blossoming above his hallowed dust,
Who faithful stood to every trust,
Till the last hour.

8.
Of the great names on history's page,
Renowned in an illustrious age,
Our Union claims,
From North to South; from sea to sea,
This Hero's, as one of its three
Immortal names.

Z. B. TOWER.

The following gentlemen have been chosen as pall bearers: Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy; Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. Navy; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Va.; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Ky.; Hamilton Fish, N. Y.; George S. Boutwell, Mass.; George W. Childs, Pa.

Services in memory of Gen. Grant are to take place at Westminster Abbey at 4 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 4. The Dean of Westminster will read the Episcopal service, and the Rev. Dr. Farrar will deliver the address. Seats will be reserved for Americans. The remainder of the Abbey will be open to the public.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY,
July 29, 1885.

General Orders No. 5.

1. Having been placed by the President in charge of the ceremonies connected with the funeral of ex-President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, and in command of escort for the obsequies, military and civil organizations and associations intending to participate will, upon promptly reporting such intention, be assigned positions in the procession, which will take place in the city of New York on Saturday, August 8th, 1885.

2. Major General John G. Farnsworth, Adjutant General of the State of New York, is announced as Aide, and will act as Chief Marshal of the funeral obsequies of General Grant at Albany, N. Y. In due concert with the civil authorities, and is charged with all the details of the ceremonies and care of the remains at that place as the representative of the Major General commanding during his absence and until his arrival, and is also charged with the preparation of orders to meet all contingencies between the reception and departure of the remains.

3. Brigadier General Lloyd Aspinwall, late U. S. A., is announced as Aide to the Major General Commanding during the funeral obsequies of General Grant, in the City of New York, and is instructed to establish an office in that city, the place of which he will make public announcement, and is charged with the preparation of routes of march for the funeral procession from the City Hall to the place of interment, and to its final dispersion as a basis of orders for those purposes.

4. Brevet Major General Martin T. McMahon late U. S. Volunteers, Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, is announced as Aide, and is charged with the conduct of the march of the civil organizations in the column as a body and for their due dispersion after the ceremonies are concluded.

He will establish an office in New York, and announce the same.

All such organizations desiring to take part will report direct to these headquarters, sending duplicate of same to General McMahon, and will state title of same, name of chief officer and number to be paraded in all.

In addition to his duties as Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, will, under the direction of the Major General commanding the escort, have special charge of the distribution of the transportation for official personages and civil functionaries on the occasion of the funeral in New York City.

In the absence of the Major General, he will exercise due discretion, and report in detail upon the close of the ceremonies to whom the transportation has been furnished.

By command of Major General Hancock,
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL
LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA, July 28, 1885.

Circular No. 11.

The Commanderies of the Order will assemble in the City of New York on Saturday, August 8, 1885, at 10.30 A. M., to participate in the funeral ceremonies of Companion General U. S. Grant, Commander of the Commandery of the State of New York.

The colors of the Commanderies will be draped in mourning for the period of six months.
Brevet Brigadier General Frederick T. Locke, of the New York Commandery, is announced as Marshal, and Colonel Thomas A. Livermore, of the Massachusetts Commandery, and Brevet Brigadier General Robert E. Patterson, of the Pennsylvania Commandery, as Aides.

Headquarters will be at Delmonico's 29th St. and 5th Ave.

By command of

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, U. S. Army,

Acting Commander in Chief.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. V., Recorder.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Secretary Whitney has sent the following letter to Colonel Grant:

I have the honor to express the universal desire on the part of the officers and men of the Navy that the naval service may be represented in the ceremonies attending the interment of the remains of your illustrious father.

In compliance with instructions from the President, the colors at naval stations and of vessels of the Navy in commission will be hoisted at half-mast, and guns will be fired at half-hour intervals from sunrise to sunset on the day of the funeral, or, in the case of vessels on foreign stations, on the day following the receipt of the general order announcing the death.

In consequence of the general desire before expressed, I have asked the Secretary of War that the necessary instructions may be issued to Major General Hancock, United States Army, who, it is understood, is charged with the ceremonies, to permit representatives of the naval service to take part in the national honors to be paid the remains of one who was for eight years the Commander in Chief of the Navy.

During the time set for the obsequies, Rear Admiral Jouett, with a portion of the entire force under his command, will represent the Navy in New York, and will cause appropriate honors to be rendered afloat on the day of the funeral in that city.

I take this opportunity of expressing the feeling of deep sympathy which has been felt in the Navy Department and throughout the naval service during the long and painful illness which culminated in the death of your illustrious father, and request that there may be made known to his family this universal feeling of the Navy, many officers and men of which served under and with him during the late Civil War.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE BURIAL SITE.

General Sherman came over from Governor's Island Tuesday, thoroughly disgusted. "There are more than 40,000 cranks pestering Hancock," he said to a friend. "When I was grand marshal of the Garfield obsequies, I had more than 4,000 persons, every one of whom had raised Garfield, or given him a start in life, or been like a second father, or an own mother to him, and they all wanted seats in the first carriage behind the hearse. I told some of them I'd prefer getting hearses to carriages for 'em to ride in. Hancock's got ten times as many of those people to deal with as I had. He has ten men answering letters all the time. I get a hundred letters a day myself, but I pay no attention to them. I had a fellow come into my room at 11 o'clock at night and ask me to get him on Hancock's staff as a volunteer aide for the funeral. I could hardly get rid of the man to get to bed at midnight."

"The parade will be the grandest military spectacle this city has ever seen. Gen. Hancock is magnificently fitted to organize it, and he is hard at work. He will leave nothing undone. It was a good thing to do, to place all these things in his hands."

General Sherman gave this explanation of why he thought New York had been given preference over Washington as a place of burial: "The Grant family will all continue to live in New York. The boys can't go to Washington to live. What is there to be found there for them? They don't expect, can't expect, to be Congressmen or Senators. They couldn't accept clerkships. What else is there in Washington? If Gen. Grant's remains were buried there, they would seldom or never see his grave. The mother will remain with the boys. She couldn't go to Washington to live alone. 'Buck' is tied down on his farm in New Jersey, at Morristown; Jesse and Fred are to stay in New York. They want there father's tomb here. I think that is the feeling of the family, and that when the country comes to know of it the selection will be honored as reasonable. It is certain that Gen. Grant regarded Washington as no fit place for young men. He has often talked about it. My opinion is the same. Why, the Army officers who have been stationed long at Washington have never amounted to anything. The men who have come up high have made their mark on the frontier, among the Indians or on far-off stations. The Washington men became distinguished only as staff officers. McClellan is about the only exception and his case is so slight an exception as to barely prove the rule. Taylor and Jackson and those men came to the top from Indian and border fighting."

Mark Twain has written a letter in which he objects to the interment of the remains of General Grant at Washington for the reason that the mighty West will in time demand the removal of the capital and leave the present Federal city a deserted village.

GENERAL GRANT'S LAST WORD.

The following remarkable document was written by General Grant in Dr. Douglas' presence on Thursday, July 2:

I ask you not to show this to anyone, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly, I want it kept from my family. If known to one man, the papers will get it and they (the family) will get it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and, by reflex, would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the change of weather toward winter. Of course there are contingencies that might arise at any time that would carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of those is choking. Under the circumstances "life is not worth the living." I am very thankful [for thankful glad was written, but scratched out and thankful substituted] to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to anyone else. Under the above circumstances I will be the happiest the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as you believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expression toward me in person from all parts of our country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions and of no religion, of freed slaves and of national troops alike, of soldiers' organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure. So, to you and your colleagues I acknowl-

edge my indebtedness for having brought me through the Valley of the Shadow of Death to enable me to witness these things.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 2, 1885.

As to General Grant's disease, Dr. Douglas said:

I took some of the tissues from the throat and examined them microscopically. I had them photographed, published and sent to the entire medical profession, after which there was no question. Recovery was at no time possible. All we could do was to prolong his life, secure his comfort and keep the difficulty from increasing as much as possible. No caustics were at any time applied. Had there been, as I told the family, there would have been a horrid condition of affairs—a terrific stench with intense pain and much fetid odor. As it was, we had none of these, or at least to no extent. It was suggested that possibly there was some other cause for General Grant's trouble. This we investigated at an early stage, and, in order that we might not be caught napping in any direction, we adopted a course of treatment which would have helped him had he had that trouble, and could do no harm to him if he had simple cancer. His critics talked about his having a malignant ulcer. That, of course, meant but one thing. We carefully and laboriously followed his life, step by step. We were assured that this man, sixty-three years old, had during his married life of nearly forty years been faithful to his marriage vow as to anything else he undertook. His children grew to full maturity and were well and strong. He himself gave no evidence of weakness anywhere, and so after three trials of this special treatment it was abandoned.

THE TRIBUTES TO GENERAL GRANT.

The following resolutions were adopted July 31 by the New York Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Grant was Commander:

Resolved. That we deplore the decease of Gen. U. S. Grant, the illustrious soldier destined to the rescue, preservation, and the glory of his country—the accomplished statesman, devoted to the integrity of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the law—the honest, simple and sincere, without effort prepared, and without pretension strong.

Unclothed by the insignia of authority, in himself was all his state. Greatly supporting the exalted dignities of public life, he modestly observed the rights of a dutiful citizen. Unfailing he bore the ravage of inexorable disease, and went to the death of a hero, with the fortitude of a sage. Here, in the presence of the common affliction, we inscribe on the record of the nation's woe our bereavement in the irretrievable loss of our companion and commander.

Resolved. That we commend, as an example worthy of emulation by the youth of our land, his masterly military qualities, his exalted statesmanship, his devoted loyalty, his pure patriotism, and his embodiment of those manly personal virtues, which have so endeared him to all good citizens of the Republic.

Following is the letter of President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant, of which Adjutant General Drum was the bearer:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1885.

MY DEAR MADAM: Obeying the dictates of my personal feelings and in accord with what I am sure is the universal sentiment of his fellow countrymen towards your late husband, I am solicitous that every tribute of respect and affection should be duly rendered, and with constant consideration of your personal wishes on the subject, Adjutant General Richard C. Drum is charged with the delivery of this note, and will receive and convey to me any instruction of the wishes of yourself and your children in respect to the selection of the place of burial, the conduct of the funeral ceremonies, which may be borne by those charged with the administration of the Government.

With sincere condolence, your friend and servant,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. U. S. GRANT, Mount McGregor, N. Y.

The following has been received from the Secretary of War:

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., July 23.

To Colonel Fred. D. Grant, Mt. McGregor, N. Y.:

Your telegram received containing the sad tidings of your father's death. The sympathies of the nation and the world are with you, but nowhere will they be so near and personal as in the Army which he commanded, and in the great Department of the Government with which he was so closely identified. Be assured of my sincere sympathy with you and your family in this great affliction.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

Gen. Fitz John Porter took occasion to speak to a Herald reporter about the death of Gen. Grant.

"We were boys together at West Point," he said, "and officers together in Mexico. Although in after years he decided against me in a matter that concerns what is dearer to me than life, I never regarded Gen. Grant as my enemy. On the contrary, I always esteemed him highly for his great purity of character. His conduct towards me shows that he was worthy of esteem. He was the victim, for a while, of misinformation, but repented deeply for his hasty and incorrect judgment of my case. The very change proved his manliness, his nobility, and his absolute purity of heart. It also proved his sterling integrity and determination to do what was right and just. He had committed himself as President of the United States and as General of the Army, but when he examined into the facts, without hesitation he reversed his judgment and made every effort a man could do to undo an unintentional injustice. I regarded Grant as my friend and feel deeply his loss. I look upon his death as a calamity to the country, and his record as one for the study of the youths of the Republic."

The following was Secretary Stanton's answer to the despatches of Gen. Grant announcing the fall of Richmond, and with it practically the end of the civil war:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1865—9.30 P. M.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command! The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor—have been deserved and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your Army, FOR ALL TIME.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Boston Globe of Thursday printed the following letter from Jefferson Davis, dated Beauvoir, Miss., April 2, 1885:

SIR: Your letter asking me to give my views on the subject of Gen. Grant's military career has been received. With most respectful consideration for you and the influential paper you represent, I must decline to comply with the request for the following reasons: Gen. Grant is reported dying. Although he invaded our country with ruthless track it was with open hand, and so far as I know, he abetted neither pillage nor arson. When his armies were so successful that Gen. Lee's army had not even the power further to retreat, Gen. Grant gave terms both liberal and courteous, and has since the war, I believe, shown no malignity nor persecuted slanders against the Confederates, either of the military or civil service. Therefore, instead of seeking to disturb the quiet of his closing hours, I would, if

it were in my power, willingly contribute to the repose of his mind and the comfort of his body.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Omaha Herald quotes a prominent officer at Army Headquarters as saying: "There is one incident in Grant's life, I think, that has never been published. He was a pretty wild young officer, but in 1853, by good service, had won a captain's bars in the 4th Infantry, the same regiment, by the way, now stationed at Fort Omaha. Grant's excesses had caused his friends great trouble, and finally the President was compelled to demand his resignation, with the date left blank. It was given, and the President informed him that if he did not keep straight the date would be filled in and the paper filed. Grant got along nicely until in August, 1854, when he became reckless again. The President, true to his word, filed the resignation, and sent Lewis Cass Hunt, then a lieutenant in the 4th, to tell Grant that it had been accepted. Hunt found the captain sitting before a grate fire in his quarters, and broke the bad news to him as gently as possible. Grant was quiet for a second, and then said calmly, 'Well, perhaps it is for the best.' He retired from the Army and nothing more was heard from him until the outbreak of the war."

THE MILITIA AT GRANT'S FUNERAL.

The following telegrams, of interest to the militia-men throughout the country, were exchanged between Stephen R. Smith, Adjutant-General of Connecticut, and Major-General W. S. Hancock July 27:

I would respectfully suggest that if one or more military organizations from every State in the Union were invited to participate in the funeral of General Grant, I think the invitation would be gladly received and very generally accepted.

STEPHEN R. SMITH, Adjutant-General.

Your telegram received and carefully considered. Although it is not practicable for me to specially invite one or more military organizations from each State as suggested by you, nevertheless all such as may promptly tender their services will be assigned by me to suitable positions in line, and I hope that many will be able to do so.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

SOME OF GENERAL GRANT'S OPINIONS.

I voted for Buchanan because I knew Fremont.—Interview.

I never had time.—To an officer asking if he ever felt fear on the battlefield.

Although a soldier by profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace.—Speech at London.

I don't believe in strategy in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as practicable with as little loss of life as possible. Then, up guards, and at 'em.—In conversation.

Butler as a general was full of enterprise and resources, and was a brave man. . . . Butler is a man it is a fashion to abuse, but he is a man who has done the country great service and is worthy of its gratitude.—In a conversation.

I yield to no one in my admiration of Thomas. He was one of the finest characters of the war. He was slow and cautious. We differed about the Nashville campaign, but the success of his campaign will be his vindication against my criticisms.—A conversation.

It has been my misfortune to be engaged in more battles than any other general on the other side of the Atlantic; but there was never a time during my command when I would not have chosen some settlement by reason rather than the sword.—A conversation.

The one thing I never want to see again is a military parade. When I resigned from the Army and went to a farm I was happy. When the Rebellion came I returned to the Service because it was a duty. I had no thought of rank; all I did was to try and make myself useful.—In conversation with the Duke of Cambridge.

I never held a council of war in my life. I heard what men had to say—the stream of talk at headquarters—but I made up my own mind, and from my written orders my staff got their first knowledge of what was to be done. No living man knew of plans until they were matured and decided.—Conversation.

As a commander of troops, as a man capable of doing all that is possible with any number of men, there is no man living greater than Sheridan. I rank him with Napoleon and the great captains of history. He had a magnetic quality of swaying men which I wish I had.—Talk with J. B. Young.

I believe that my friend Sherman could have taken my place as a soldier as well as I could, and the same will apply to Sheridan. And I believe that if our country ever comes into trial again, young men will spring up equal to the occasion, and if one falls there will be another to take his place, just as there was if I had failed.—Philadelphia speech, 1871.

Speaking of the great men I have met in Europe, I regard Bismarck and Gambetta as the greatest. I saw a good deal of Bismarck, and had long talks with him. He impresses you as a great man. Gambetta also greatly impressed me. I was much pleased with the republican leaders in France.—Conversation.

Lincoln was incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. What marked him was his sincerity, his kindness, his clear insight into affairs, his firm will and clear policy. I always found him pre-eminently a clear-minded man. The darkest day of my life was that of Lincoln's assassination.—Conversation.

I always had an aversion to Napoleon and the whole family. When I was in Denmark, I declined seeing the prince imperial. I did not wish to see him. The first Emperor had great genius, but was one of the most selfish and cruel men in history. I see no redeeming trait in his character. The third Napoleon was even worse, the special enemy of America and of liberty.—Conversation.

I believe Porter to be as great an admiral as Lord Nelson. He was always ready for every emergency and every responsibility. The country has never done him the justice that history will do him. He has undoubted courage and genius. . . . It would have been a great thing for Porter if he had never been able to read and write.—Conversation.

Stonewall Jackson was a courageous, energetic, deeply religious man, and a fine soldier, but it is questionable whether his great reputation is justified by his campaigns in Virginia. He had very commonplace men to deal with. If he had met Sheridan, and had tried on him, or on any of our great generals, the tactics which he attempted successfully on inferior captains, he would have been beaten and destroyed.—A conversation.

GRANT AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Brooklyn Eagle reports the following as told by General Grant himself, in his house in New York, in mid-January of last year to a friend who knew how to listen and how to remember just what he heard:

Andrew Johnson, at the beginning of his term, sent for General Grant. They had a private interview. He bluntly told the General that he wished the Army to be employed to arrest the members of the rebel Administration, the rebel Congress, and the rebel State Governments, as well as the rebel army and navy officers.

The former he would try in Federal courts. The latter he would try by military commissions. He frankly added: "I intend to hang every mother's son of them." This was the time when to Tom, Dick, and Harry, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, he was saying: "Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished."

He was also drinking more than was good for him—and Grant was not.

For reply President Johnson got this swift and straight from the old commander:

"I will not employ the Army for any such purpose, nor will I let it be employed for any such purpose."

"But," said Johnson, "I am by the Constitution Commander-in-Chief. What will you do if I give you such orders?"

"Disobey them," quietly rejoined Grant, "and state my reasons to Congress and the country. The soldiers of the South accepted my parole, which by the laws of war and of the United States I was authorized to give. It guaranteed they should not be molested if they laid down their arms, went home, and obeyed the laws. They did so. I will stand by that parole, and the first Court-martial you order would better be one to try me, for I will not issue such orders as you suggest, and I will issue orders against them, for the purpose you state."

President Johnson, after measuring the odds, abandoned the project of vengeance.

Johnson was influenced in this purpose, the Eagle explains, by his poor white hostility to the Southern slave aristocracy, to which he was later on reconciled by their offer of "a position and comradeship, which had been the aim and envy of Andrew Johnson. The offer was reiterated for a long time and in many forms. Women added their charms to the purpose of capturing a President by assailing his weakest side."

Many months afterward General Grant was forced to regard himself as having been grossly deceived. The occasion was the second remarkable private interview which he had with President Johnson, at the latter's request.

At that interview President Johnson said to General Grant:

"I mean to order elections in the South for Congressmen, State officers, and legislatures under the old law."

"You cannot do it," said the General. "The Southern States are now under provisional governments, established by the laws of Congress."

"But," interposed the President, "those laws are unconstitutional. The South will not act under my orders and choose Representatives and Senators. With them the Democratic Representatives and Senators of the North will unite. Together they will form the Congress I will recognize. The other Congress will then be in rebellion."

To this statement General Grant replied:

"I will oppose and prevent any such thing."

"How?" was the inquiry.

"By marching enough of the Army into the usurping Congress to disperse or arrest and imprison all its members," was the reply.

The two men eyed one another from top to toe, but parted formally and without further collision of view.

Shortly afterward President Johnson let General Grant know that he intended to send him on an official and trumped up purpose to the City of Mexico. Suspecting a scheme to get him out of the way, General Grant pointed to the regulations and the law and said:

"A commander of the Army, in time of peace, cannot be ordered out of the United States unless he consent. I do not consent."

That ended the endeavor.

A little while afterward General Grant was suddenly ordered on special service to California and, of course, had to go. At the same time a very impulsive and on occasions desperate officer was ordered from the West to Washington. To him, as each was travelling toward the other, Grant telegraphed:

"Arrange to meet me for a day at ———. Indis- pensable."

They met, Grant disclosed the entire plan; the other officer came on to Washington, he took the same ground Grant had taken, and the plan fell through.

The other incidents of conflict between Johnson and Grant and Johnson and Congress are well enough known—except the fact that had the Senate convicted Johnson, instead of acquitting him, the probability is that Johnson would have cleaned out Congress with trusty troops, who were available under willing officers for that purpose. The intention was known to at least some Republican Senators. It is believed by those who were then behind the scenes that the knowledge of that intention influenced at least two votes for acquittal. It is known two more could have been had and would have been had if they had been needed. Just enough votes were cast for acquittal—one more than one-third. The exact requisite number was due neither to argument nor accident. As the roll was called alphabetically, knowledge that the requisite number was secured was obtained by the two Senators prepared to vote for acquittal in time to obviate the necessity of their overtly breaking with their party by doing so.

We learn that Messrs. Horstmann Bros., of Philadelphia, Penn., military goods furnishers, have been awarded a medal of the First Class at the New Orleans Exhibition.

The August number of the "Magazine of American History" contains four essays on the Civil War, and an equal number on other historical topics of interest. General Thomas Jordan's second paper on the "Beginnings of the Civil War in America" touches many controverted points in an able manner; General Henry M. Cist writes a chapter on "Cincinnati with the War Fever, 1861;" and the editor, in a personal sketch of "Major-General John A. Dix," describes the great Union Square War Meeting in New York, and the formation of the famous Union Defence Committee. The frontispiece is a portrait in steel of Major-General John A. Dix.

THE WOOD PRESERVING PROCESS.

A FEW months ago Secretary of the Navy Whitney appointed a board, composed of C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., and Captains F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., and H. L. Howison, U. S. N., to investigate the product of the American Wood Preserving Company. This company's process has been used by the Government in preserving timber, and the Government has expended some \$150,000 in this direction. The board alleges "that the process is of no practical value," and in reply to this report Mr. James H. Young, president of the company, writes a letter comprising some 8,000 words to Secretary Whitney in which he charges that the members of the board did not make a thorough investigation, and also charges that they were careless in their manner of investigating. He gives the result of an examination of the same specimens, made by Edward S. Wood, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Wm. B. Hills, Asst. Prof. of Chemistry, of Harvard Medical School, both of whom certify that they contain both copper and barium. He adds:

"Every naval constructor, now living or dead, within the last eight years, with a single exception, has reported in favor of this process, so that it was impossible for the Secretary of the Navy to find a man skilled in the art of preserving timber or even of working it, among the proper class of officers who should form such a board as this, without stultifying himself, as Naval Constructor Pook has done, who was one of them. Hence we have the two sea captains and the doctor of medicine composing the board."

Mr. Young describes the investigation made by Secretary Robeson into the merits of the invention and concludes as follows: "As the board has chosen to make a quasi judicial decision against the validity of our patent without hearing us, and to accuse us of having wronged the Government, please, Mr. Secretary, bring an action against the company, and the company will accept service at Boston, and appear and defend, and we name Boston, because that will be near the sources of our evidence. The company will wait a reasonable time, for that to be done, because no man yet living has heretofore impugned or contested the validity of our patent, either in its novelty or its usefulness, and we are anxious to establish it, although its term is about running out. Let me say further, that, after waiting a reasonable time for such a suit to be brought, the company will advise itself whether the laws of the United States, or of the State, give it any remedy against those who, however high, deliberately and causelessly slander and defame our title, our property, and our business, and the company itself."

COAST SURVEY.

PROF. HILGARD is reported as saying, concerning his suspension from the Superintendentcy of the Coast Survey that in June last he received a communication from the First Auditor stating that charges of irregularities had been made against the management of the Coast Survey. These charges were not specific, but in a general way included the payment of salaries to persons who performed no services; allowing unnecessary travelling expenses to those connected with the survey for the benefit of their families, and unnecessary expenditure of money appropriated for the maintenance of the Coast Survey. No instances of the alleged irregularities were cited, but Prof. Hilgard replied to the First Auditor indignantly denying the charges in toto, and asking for specific instances. He received no reply until he was informed of his suspension from office last week. Prof. Hilgard is, we believe, an uncle of Mr. Henry Villard, whose name was originally the same as his.

THE PANAMA EXPEDITION.

FOLLOWING is the Surgeon General's reply to the criticisms in Commander McCalla's report, to which we alluded last week:

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1885.
[Memorandum for the Secretary of the Navy.]

The statements contained in the published report of Commander McCalla headed "Medical Supplies" are incorrect. A medical officer and apothecary, with proper medical outfit, accompanied each party sent from New York, and further supplies were forwarded by every steamer to Panama for distribution by the fleet surgeon. Surgeon Bright was detailed by this bureau for duty with the expedition, but did not receive his orders.

Besides Drs. Whiting and Ogden there were thirteen medical officers and several apothecaries and nurses on board the naval vessels at Panama and Aspinwall, some of whom were landed with supplies from their vessels. At no time was the expedition without proper medical service.

The purchase of medicine at Panama seems to have been unnecessary, as very little of it was used. Seven boxes of supplies sent from New York were returned to the laboratory unopened.

The paper on "Sanitary Precautions" was sent by the bureau in proper course to Admiral Joutet, to be circulated and enforced by the fleet surgeon. Copies of the same paper before it could be printed were furnished Drs. Whiting and Ogden to instruct them in their duties while on their way to Panama.

Comment on the criticism of the management of the department is unnecessary. The Secretary is aware that I saw him or Commodore Walker frequently and discussed in detail all matters relating to the duties which fell under this bureau. Very respectfully,

F. M. GUNNELL, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

In reply Commander McCalla repeats his previous criticisms and adds various specific statements of fact to show their justice. Within less than six days after arrival the supply of quinine was exhausted, and the medical officer reported that his application for a proper supply of medical stores had been refused in New York for the reason that the expedition did not require many medicines because it would return immediately, etc.

There was no apothecary in the Panama, Matanchin nor the San Pablo garrisons; there was one at Colon, but he was of no assistance. The passed assistant surgeon from the *Shenandoah* (the only ship off Panama at that time) with the assistant surgeon who went down in the *City of Para* were on duty at Panama; the passed assistant surgeon from the *Suvarov* was at Matanchin. There was no medical officer at San Pablo, the garrison of which had been increased to 45 men; there was one medical officer ill at Colon, and one passed assistant surgeon from the *Galena* on duty at the place. At Colon the force of 304 officers and men were quartered in four positions, widely separated. There was but one medical officer to attend these garrisons. The dispensary was located near the church on the plan. It was not practicable for sick men

to go to the dispensary, nor was it advisable for the medical officer to expose himself to the sun by frequently visiting the posts. In consequence complaints came from commanding officers that the medical officer did not come when he was sent for, and that the sick were not receiving prompt and proper attention. In view of the dangerous climate and the importance of giving immediate treatment to men taken suddenly ill, three medical officers would not have been too many for Colon. One to have been stationed in the dispensary, one at Burt Barracks and one at the Pacific Mail wharf.

The medical officer at Matanchin visited San Pablo, seven miles and a half away, every other day; but the commanding officer at San Pablo called my attention to the desirability of having a medical officer at the post, and stated that he himself was administering medicine when necessary to the best of his knowledge. I directed him to continue to give simple remedies in the absence of the medical officer. The two medical officers at Panama, while always cheerful, referred to their being overworked at times in treating and dispensing medicines to the large number who were under treatment, but were not always on the sick list.

There were eleven, not thirteen, officers on the vessels, one each on the *Alliance* and *Iroquois*, three on the *Tennessee*, and two each on the *Shenandoah*, *Suvarov* and *Galena*. Commander McCalla says:

The *Iroquois* did not arrive until April 20. The vessels on the Atlantic side, except the *Tennessee*, cruised from time to time. The junior medical officers of the *Shenandoah*, *Suvarov* and *Galena* were stationed on shore, and at one time one of the passed assistant surgeons of the *Tennessee* left one medical officer on each ship, except the flagship, which had two. As I have already shown there was not enough for Colon, none at San Pablo, and none to send with detachments which might have been required at other points. As it is not clear whether or not the Surgeon-General intends the inference to be drawn that apothecaries and nurses were landed from the ships, I beg to state that each ship carried one apothecary and one or more nurses. The former were required on board and did not come on shore; the latter were not needed on shore.

Medical supplies were landed from the vessels, but the expedition should have been as completely supplied and self-sustaining in the matter of medical supplies as it was in provisions, clothing and small stores.

The argument of that heavy Department, if by so doing delay, or failures in future expeditions can be prevented. In this connection it may not be inappropriate for me to express the conviction that in any scheme which has for its aim the rebuilding and the real efficiency of our Navy, the reorganization of the Navy Department should first be considered. In no other country is there such a system, or rather want of system, for the administration of the purely technical details of either the naval or the military service.

With reference to the statement that at no time was the expedition without proper medical service, I may say that on this point the Surgeon General in Washington and the commanding officer on the Isthmus may have had opposite opinions. I have endeavored to show that under the peculiar conditions of service on the Isthmus the naval forces did not have the proper medical service.

In regard to the first sentence in the concluding paragraph of the memorandum, viz: That "comment on the criticism of the management of the department is unnecessary," I have the honor to express the opinion that it is the duty of a commanding officer to point out what he considers defects in the administration of the Navy Department, if by so doing delay, or failures in future expeditions can be prevented. In this connection it may not be inappropriate for me to express the conviction that in any scheme which has for its aim the rebuilding and the real efficiency of our Navy, the reorganization of the Navy Department should first be considered. In no other country is there such a system, or rather want of system, for the administration of the purely technical details of either the naval or the military service.

MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

The following Mexican War claims were settled by the Second Comptroller this week:

Best, Clement H., 2d Lt. 4th U. S. Art.	\$ 57 30
Davis, Nelson H., Lt. 2d U. S. Inf., and Insp. Gen.	90 00
Judah; Henry M., bvt. capt. 4th U. S. Inf.	120 00
McConnell, Thomas R., 2d Lt., 4th U. S. Inf.	75 00
McAllister, Julian, 2d Lt., 2d Art., U. S. A.	75 00
Gibson, John B., 1st Lt., 1st U. S. Art.	150 00
Ruff, Chas. F., capt., 2d U. S. Art.	150 00
Hammond, Thos. C., 2d Lt., 1st U. S. Drags.	85 02
Page, Francis N., capt., and a. g., U. S. A.	150 00
Rodman, Thos., lt. ord. corps, U. S. A.	100 00
Richardson, Israel B., bvt. capt., 3d U. S. Inf.	120 00
Smith, Larkin, capt., 8th U. S. Inf.	120 00
Shuremann, Jas. W., 1st Lt., 2d U. S. Inf.	90 00
Sanders, John, capt., U. S. engr. corps.	150 00

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Veteran asks a description of the shoulder knot for General of the Army? Ans.—Dark-blue cloth, 1½ inches wide by 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold, ¼ of an inch wide, two silver embroidered stars of five rays each, and gold-embroidered "arms of the United States" between them.

J. M. R.—General Thomas Jordan, 63 Broadway, Burton N. Harrison, 120 Broadway, and Gen. G. W. Smith, 90 Nassau st., N. Y.

Indianapolis asks: 1. The number of cadets who entered West Point in the late 4th class. Ans.—101.

2. The present number in that class? Ans.—64, including 4 turned back from previous year. Besides there are 18 who were found deficient at the examination of last June, or who were not examined then being absent on sick leave.

3. The name of the cadet at the head of that class. Ans.—Henry Jervey of South Carolina.

T. O. N. asks by what authority the 15 cadets were commissioned officers in the Navy July 1? Ans.—The number of assistant engineers in the Navy was reduced ten during the year ending June 30, 1885, by deaths, resignations and promotions. The acts of Congress of Aug. 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, provided for one promotion or appointment for every two vacancies occurring in the grade above during the preceding year until the grades are reduced to the legal numbers, and there being ten vacancies in the grade of assistant engineers, five appointments were made from the graduates this year from the Naval Academy. On the August Register of 1884 there were 230 engineer officers on the list. On the July Register of this year there are only 232 engineer officers with five assistant engineers entitled to promotion to the grade above, thus showing that there has been a deduction of seven during the year.

P. S. O.—A non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the Marine Corps, who is on a foreign station at the date of expiration of service, is entitled to ¼ additional pay from that date, if he volunteers to remain during the cruise, or is detained by the Captain under the law upon the subject. If the man on expiration of service applies to be sent home, and the Captain thinks proper to grant his request, the 4th Auditor has ruled that the man is not entitled to ¼ additional pay while on his return to his home in the United States, no matter how long it may take him to reach it. He receives his regular pay only to date of discharge in the United States.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Wisconsin Commandery publishes a useful list of officers and companions for 1885-1886.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE 47th REGIMENT.

THE 47th Regiment, Col. E. F. Gaylor, with the 11th, 17th, 32d and 38th Separate Companies encamped at Peekskill from Saturday, July 18, to Saturday, July 25. The 47th was encamped in 1882, when it did not make a very creditable record for various reasons. Since then it has not only changed Colonels, but also the largest part of its enlisted personnel, and as it is to-day it may in this respect be called a new regiment. Its record during the present camp again furnished the example that without intelligent and competent support by his company officers a Colonel, be he ever so capable, cannot make a regiment. Col. Gaylor, since the day when he assumed command has shown conspicuous ability and energy, and whatever success the regiment has had of late is due to his exertions and those of a few others. It has steadily increased in members, and in that respect it is prosperous, but it evidently lacks the proper officers to mould the new material into shape. It is located in a community (Williamsburg) where the National Guard is thoroughly appreciated, and where a properly conducted command has no difficulty in keeping up its ranks to the maximum standard. Since the building of the new Armory began, and since Col. Gaylor has had command, large numbers of young and able-bodied men have been continually flocking to its standard, new companies have recently been added, and during the winter the regiment gave some creditable exhibitions in the Armory. The class of men comprising the regiment are easily handled by officers whom they know to be competent and who deserve respect as such, and therefore this lack of instruction and training in the very departments which belong to the scope of company officers reflects sadly on those functionaries.

The Colonel's order, directing his command and prescribing the camp rules and schedule of duties, was one of the best ever issued here. It was thoroughly military and based on sound sense, and showed at once that he thoroughly understood himself and his duties. As a man can, however, not hold all the ranks and perform all the duties from Colonel down to private at the same time, he naturally must depend upon the support and co-operation of those who come into immediate contact with the rank and file, and here it was where the concern fell short. The camp was kept in good shape, the men at their work at all times as prescribed, but in their naturally limited state of advancement they did not receive elementary instruction in a sufficiently efficient manner to be of much value in the short space of a week. If officers will come as unprepared for what is required of them, as most of them did in this case they cannot expect otherwise. The men were willing to learn, but the instruction was missing. Position and carriage on post, salutes, challenges, etc., were of the crudest character, but what can be expected of a lot of men on guard when an officer of the guard goes round questioning them with a cigar in his mouth or in his shirt sleeves, as we saw in this camp. Of course the Colonel as soon as he learned of such irregularities, set to work to correct them, but under the circumstances he met with little success. He then, like Col. McAlpin, of the 71st, put the instruction of the guard under charge of one of his lieutenants, who was well up on the subject and a creditable exception to the general run of company officers. As is usual, however, with the inefficient, they resented such an arrangement, and instead of supporting the Colonel his efforts to educate his men where they had failed they threw every obstruction in his way. The less competent an officer is, the more he generally leans on his rank and dignity for support, and the more he resents any fancied slights. So it was here, and the arrangement proved only a partial success. The rank and file, however, were benefited to a considerable extent. As during its previous tour, the 47th suffered much from the heat, and this had its unavoidable effect on the prescribed drills. This, of course, was not the fault of the regiment, and if it fell short here it would not be just to lay it to the charge of the 47th. With imperfectly instructed men in the school of the company, badly posted company officers and guides there can be no good battalion drills, and the Colonel's ability and knowledge of tactics availed him but little. The best thing would be to weed out such officers as are too old or too conceited or too ignorant to study, get new, young and intelligent material, and start a school for officers and guides as soon as possible. It won't do for Brownell's old regiment to be behind even the best organizations in the Guard. In ceremonies the regiment did well, especially toward the end, but this is the least important feature of the camp. They can be learned in the armory as well as in the field. They showed, however, that the men improved vastly in steadiness and precision in the manual and soldierly bearing in ranks generally, and the week's field duty has taught them many a lesson which will prove of benefit in spite of insufficient instruction by their company commanders. The rank and file went away a much improved body of men. Every department of instruction and discipline which came under the direct supervision of the colonel was well and efficiently attended to, but those where he had to depend upon his subordinates in immediate charge of the companies fell short of the mark. The field, the adjutant, commissary and other staff officers proved themselves very efficient, the first sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, though not instructed up to the mark, were intelligent, and showed a conspicuous desire to learn, which proved that if they were only handled by proper competent officers they would soon develop into an efficient corps of non-commissioned officers. We can commend Colonel Gaylor for his strict adherence to practical work, and his avoidance of fuss and feathers.

The Separate Companies as a rule had good, healthy material, but beyond this none developed any conspicuous features. We have generally upheld the 17th Separate Company for its soldierly appearance on parades, the set-up of the men and their well-executed manual. They looked well here, but their progress and knowledge of field duties did not come up to what we believed we had reason to expect, probably because the captain exerted his energies principally in resenting fancied attacks for

his dignity at the range and elsewhere, and in persistent attempts to establish the record of a "kicker." The 32d Company is of very recent origin, and in view of this fact its condition was very creditable.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COMPANIES.

On July 29 the 19th Separate Company, Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel, commanding, and the 15th Separate Company, Captain Berthold Myers commanding, were paraded for annual inspection and muster by Colonel T. H. McGrath, Assistant Inspector General, S. N. Y. Assembly was sounded at 2 P. M. sharp, and the 19th Separate Company with 4 commissioned officers and 80 enlisted men, and the 15th Separate Company with 2 commissioned officers and 20 enlisted men were ready for the inspection. The 19th Separate Company was the first inspected; arms, equipments, and State property found in excellent condition. The company books and records were found perfect. The 15th Separate Company was next inspected and made a good showing, though a cloud lowers over them and we regret to learn that the seeds of discord have been sown in this command, and the reasons for such action is unparalleled. During Captain Myers' term of service he has, both as an enlisted man and a commissioned officer, given perfect satisfaction. During the tour of duty at the State Camp of Instruction, June 21 to 28, 1884, he and his company were highly complimented for their zeal and discipline. Now the company see fit, in a mandatory way, to call a meeting to express displeasure at Captain Myers because he cannot raise a company of men exactly up to the standard of some of his members. Captain Myers has contemplated for some months past of tendering his resignation, as his business engagements are of such a nature that he cannot safely devote the time that he would wish to his command, but upon reconsideration it is probable and possible that he will still continue to command, and the critical members be invited to step down and out. There will probably be changes in the 1st and 2d lieutenancies and probably productive of good. 1st Lt. Wm. L. DeLacey, supernumerary, is favorably talked of for 1st lieutenant. The 2d lieutenancy remains in a cloud. A strong effort is being made to induce Major F. B. Warring of the Poughkeepsie Military Institute to take an active part in the reorganization of the company and he would be a valuable acquisition.

The arms, equipments, and State property, company books and records of the 15th Separate Company were in excellent condition. The inspection and muster over, Col. McGrath ordered the men to lay aside knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, and the two commands made a short parade, winding up the ceremonies with a review and dress parade in Mansion square. Marching in column of fours and the passage in review was near to perfection. The free, easy, swinging gait, and perfect cadence won loud applause from the thousands of spectators. The salutes were properly rendered and the whole affair proved a grand success.

NEW YORK.

In General Orders No. 12 the Commander-in-Chief announces the death of Brig.-Gen. Myndert D. Mercer, Quartermaster-General, which occurred on the 13th inst. He says: "By this sad event the Governor loses a valued member of his staff and the National Guard an officer devoted to its interests. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the flags at these Headquarters and the State Arsenal be displayed at half-staff on Thursday next, the day of the funeral, and upon the Regimental and Company Armories on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order."

Saturday, Aug. 1, the Qualification and the Champion Marksman's matches will be shot at Creedmoor, Major J. Fred. Ackerman executive officer.

Early in September the 11th Regiment, New York, will go into camp for two days at New Dorp, Staten Island.

Capt. Joseph R. K. Barlow, Co. E, 14th Regiment, has presented to Sergeant John F. Burns the medal placed in his hands by Gen. John B. Woodward to be used for the good of the company. Capt. Barlow decided to give it to that non-com. whose squad showed the best percentage of attendance for six months.

An election will be held in Co. G, 14th Regiment, for 1st lieutenant, on Monday evening, Aug. 17.

1st Sergt. Wm. F. Donough, Co. A, 32d Regiment, has been promoted 2d lieutenant. 2d Lieut. Wm. Distelkamp, Co. K, has forwarded his resignation on account of "business engagements."

The 7th Regiment will no doubt form the guard of honor to the remains of Gen. Grant when they arrive in New York, the Governor having given an opinion to the effect that they are the most suitable for the purpose. The 12th Regiment have also offered their services in that capacity.

Major-Generals Alex. Shaler and Edward L. Molineux, commanding the 1st and 2d Divisions of the N. G. S. N. Y., respectively, promptly offered the services of their commands for the obsequies of Gen. Grant. Gen. Molineux proposes to have an ambulance follow each regiment in his command to promptly take care of any cases of sunstroke which may occur, if the weather is very hot.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A MINNESOTA COURT-MARTIAL.

PRESUMING that the militia throughout the country may be interested in the proceedings of the Bend Court-martial, I forward herewith an account of it. The accused officer was William B. Bend, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of the State of Minnesota. The court consisted of the following members: Brig.-Gen. Thos. P. Wilson, Q. M. Gen.; John P. Rea, C. Gen.; John H. Murphy, Surg.-Gen.; Colonels James Compton, A. D. C.; Chas. A. Curtis, U. S. A., Prof. Military Science; Lieut.-Col. J. R. King, Asst. Insp. Gen.; Major George W. Mead, 2d Regt.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Tawney, J. A., 2d Regt.

By virtue of a statute by which Col. Curtis is commissioned as Colonel of the militia in his capacity as Professor of Military Science at the Bishop Seabury Mission, he was eligible to sit on the court and was so detailed by the Governor. The personnel of

the court was good. There was no member of it who had not served in the late war as an officer, except the Judge Advocate, and very oddly he was born at Gettysburg, and as a child witnessed the battle.

The charges against Colonel Bend grew out of his action at the Memorial Day parade, and were as follows:

Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge II. Disobedience of orders and instructions from his commanding officer, in violation of the 21st Article of War, and the specifications thereto attached.

Charge III. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Charge IV. Breach of arrest, in violation of the 65th Article of War.

When the accused was called upon to plead, the following occurred, as set forth in the writ of prohibition issued by the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, of which what follows is an extract:

That the said Colonel William B. Bend, did then and there duly object to the jurisdiction of the said court to hear, try or determine the matters or things involved in the said charges and specifications or any of the same against him, and for the trial and determination of which said court was convened and organized, and did then and there duly urge as the grounds of his said objection.

1st. That said specifications and charges charged the accused with violating the articles of war and that no articles of war have ever been enacted or are in force in this State, and the accused is not amenable to the Articles of War passed by the Congress of the United States. That this deponent did thereupon by his attorney, James N. Castle, submit to the consideration of said court, authorities bearing upon the said objection to the jurisdiction of said court and did argue in favor of said objection. That the said Tawney acting as Judge Advocate of said court did argue and insist that said objection to the jurisdiction of said court was not well taken. That thereupon the said court did adjourn for the day until the following day at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

That on the hour to which the said Court-martial was adjourned the same was reconvened at the said Senate Chamber of the said Capitol Building and that said court did then and there deliver the following opinion: "This Court-martial exists by order of the Commander-in-Chief appointing and convening it and derives its jurisdiction therefrom: it deals with the laws and rules and regulations as it finds them, it has no jurisdiction to pass upon the constitutionality of any law found upon the statute books found in this State, nor has it jurisdiction to decide any existing orders of the Commander-in-Chief establishing rules and regulations for the government of the militia invalid or inoperative; the plea in bar of trial is overruled and the accused is required to plead to the matters of the charges."

That thereupon this deponent did assign as a second objection to the jurisdiction of the said court the following objection, namely: "That the subject matter of the charges presents no state of facts which could give this court jurisdiction; the subject matter pertains to the parading of the militia upon an occasion not known to the Constitution, the military code or any other law of the State, and was in no way connected with a mission to execute the laws, suppress insurrections or repel invasions." The order of the Governor to parade, if he made one, was absolutely null and void. The Governor has not the power conferred on him by the Constitution or law to interfere in any way with the officers or men of the National Guard when not in actual service, hence the pretended arrest was void and disregarding it was no crime. That this deponent in the offering of his said second objection through or by his counsel aforesaid did present arguments and authorities to sustain said objection, and the said Tawney, acting as Judge Advocate General, did present arguments in opposition thereto. That thereupon the said court did retire for deliberation, and that thereupon and on said day did reassemble and overrule said objection and again require this deponent to plead to the merits.

That thereupon this deponent did present his third objection to the jurisdiction of said court, which said objection was as follows: That it does not appear that this court had jurisdiction to try the accused for the crimes contained in the specifications herein or for any criminal offence, for it does not appear that the pretended cause arose in the Army or Navy or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. That thereupon this deponent in and by his said counsel did present arguments and authorities to sustain said objection to the jurisdiction of the said tribunal, and the said Tawney, acting as Judge Advocate thereof, did also present arguments and authorities in opposition thereto.

That thereupon the said court did retire for consultation and upon reassembling upon said day the said court in and by its said presiding officer did announce and make the following decision, to wit: "In regard to the question last submitted we will receive our decision and go to trial." That thereupon the said court did adjourn to meet at the said Capitol in the Senate Chamber thereof on Monday, July 27, A. D. 1885, at half-past nine in the forenoon of that day.

That no articles of war were ever enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, and there is not now and never has been any law in said State, which could affect the said Colonel William B. Bend in any way, known as the articles of war.

That at the time of the making of the said pretended order charged to have been made upon the said Colonel Wm. B. Bend by the said Governor L. F. Hubbard, as Commander-in-chief, by the second of the charges made against him, the said Colonel William B. Bend as aforesaid, neither the said 1st regiment, or the said National Guard were in actual service in time of war, of public danger or otherwise, and that said order was not made for the purpose of executing the laws or suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions, and that at the time of the making of the said order, and for a long time prior thereto, and ever since, a state of profound peace has prevailed throughout the State of Minnesota, and that no public danger existed either then or at any other time.

And that the said pretended order mentioned and referred to in the second charge, was without au-

thority and void, and that the said special order, number 17, assuming to suspend the said Colonel William B. Bend from his command of said 1st regiment was without authority and void, and the pretended ordering of the said Colonel William B. Bend in arrest thereby was without authority and void and that no power was or is vested in the Governor of this State to order out the militia thereof except as conferred by the Constitution thereof, and as found in section 4, article 5, to wit: For the purpose of executing the laws, suppressing insurrections, and repelling invasions, and that no authority exists vesting in said Governor the power or authority to suspend from command in the said National Guard any colonel or staff officer of a regiment, nor arrest such colonel or staff officer for any offence if one were committed.

Nevertheless, you, the said Court-martial and you the said members thereof, well knowing the premises, yet contriving, as it is said, the said Col. William B. Bend unjustly to aggrieve and oppress and try him, said Col. William B. Bend, upon the said charges and specifications in contempt of us, against the laws and customs of our said State, to the manifest damage, prejudice and grievance of him, the said Col. William B. Bend, wherefore the said Col. William B. Bend has prayed relief and our writ of prohibition in that behalf.

We therefore, being willing that the laws and customs of our said State should be observed and that our citizens should in no wise be oppressed, do command you, the said Court-martial and you each of you as members thereof, that you desist and refrain from proceeding further in the trial of him, the said Col. William B. Bend, upon the aforesaid charges or any of the same or any other charges, until the next General Term of this court, to be held at the Capitol, at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the first Tuesday of October next, and until the further order of this court therein, and that you show cause before our said court, at the time and place last aforesaid, why you should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in such suit or matter, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. James Gilfillan, Chief Justice of said Supreme Court aforesaid, and the seal of said court, at St. Paul, Minn., the 25th day of July, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.]

SAM. H. NICHOLS,
Clerk Supreme Court, Minn.

The court had adjourned on the 21st to meet on the 27th at the earnest request of counsel and accused, who plead that private business required their presence out of the State. When the court had reassembled in secret session and were deliberating upon their decision in relation to the third plea in bar of jurisdiction, the counsel for the accused appeared and served the writ of prohibition upon the president and judge advocate, furnishing a copy of same to each member. The evident purpose of this service was to stop proceedings before the court should render its decision on the third objection; but the fact that the decision was already in writing and under discussion prevented this. The decision was as follows:

That the court was convened by the Governor in his constitutional capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia and Military Forces of this State to try the accused for alleged breach of military discipline and violation of the rules and regulations established for the government of its military forces. He is charged with no criminal offence at common law under the code of this State. He is ordered for trial before this tribunal not as a citizen, but in his character as an officer of the State militia, for offences alleged to have been committed by him in that capacity. The jurisdiction of this court does not extend to the adjudication of any of his rights as a citizen, but only to those pertaining to him as an officer of the militia. The plea in bar of jurisdiction is, therefore, overruled.

The court then reassembled in the Senate Chamber and the proceedings of the previous meeting were read, after which the president read the following:

The counsel for the accused having served upon this court a writ of prohibition issued out of the Supreme Court of this State, and the 3d and last objection to the jurisdiction of this court to try the accused made by him at the last meeting of the court having been decided before the service of this writ, the Judge-Advocate is hereby ordered to spread the same upon the minutes of this court, as of that date, and it is ordered further that the Judge-Advocate communicate the fact of the service of this writ of prohibition upon this court to the Commander-in-Chief, and that we await his further orders.

The Judge-Advocate having reported to the Governor the action of the court, returned with an order which he read to the court dissolving it.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEW JERSEY.

In compliance with orders from Division Headquarters, the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. J., Brig.-General Dudley S. Steele commanding, will encamp for one week, commencing Saturday, Aug. 15, at Sea Girt, N. J., on property leased by the State for the purpose. The site of this year's encampment is about half a mile north of the property occupied by the 2d Brigade last year. It is about 3,500 feet from Sea Girt Station on the New York and Long Branch R. R., and is bordered on the east by the ocean, while on the south is a lake that has its outlet in the ocean. To the west is a large piece of woodland, and on the north is a beautiful level plateau 800x1,800 feet, which will be used for a parade ground. There will be about 1,000 tents, including the officers' wall tents, band's headquarters, and mess tents. It is expected that Governor Abbott, who has been an earnest supporter of all measures having for their end the promotion of the efficiency of the troops of his State, and who takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining thereto, together with his staff, will spend the entire week in camp under canvas.

The 1st Regiment, Col. E. A. Campbell, assembled at its armory in Newark on Friday evening, July 24, for battalion drill. In the absence of Adj. Marsh, Lieut. Walsh, of Co. E, was detailed to act as adjutant. After equalizing the battalion into six commands of twelve files front each, a regimental formation was gone through with, but was poorly executed, the uniformity of the formation being marred by the failure of the left centre company (F) to move off at the proper time. The distance between fours was very bad, and the slope of the pieces very irregular. After the formation the battalion was wheeled into column of fours, and

marched out of the armory into the street for drill, but the weather being so warm it was of short duration. The movements were all very ragged, and not up to the usual standard of this regiment, which is probably accounted for in the fact that the men took little or no interest in their work, due, no doubt, to the extreme heat. I hope that when the regiment comes together again for drill, each man will take it upon himself to see that the good name the command now bears, of a well-drilled and disciplined organization, is thoroughly merited.

The 1st and 5th Regiments of Newark, the 6th Regiment of Camden, and the 7th Regiment of Trenton have each recently been provided by the State authorities with a 500 lb. breech-loading, 3-inch rifled howitzer, naval pattern, made for them by the U. S. Government at the Washington Navy-yard. The pieces will be manned by a squad of 12 men, one corporal, and one sergeant, regularly enlisted in the regiments, and detailed for duty with the gun, commanded by a commissioned officer, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

On Friday evening, June 24, the gun squad of the 1st Regiment, under command of Lieut. H. W. Freeman, lately appointed, was exercised in the loadings and firings, and considering the length of time this squad has been organized the degree of proficiency shown was comparatively good. The men are young, intelligent, and ambitious, ably commanded, and display an amount of enthusiasm which, if kept up, cannot help but make them thoroughly efficient in their duty.

Orders have been issued from H. Q. N. G., Newark, for the draping of colors, and for officers to wear the usual badge of military mourning for six months, out of respect to the memory of the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

JULY 20.—Nearly 10,000 people are on the Camp Siegfried, Third Brigade, encampment grounds, Mount Gretna, Pa. Governor Pattison and General Hartranft and their staffs arrived July 20. They are encamped in tents near Brigade Commander General Gobin's headquarters, to stay two days. A thorough inspection was made by Major William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., and by Brigadier General Guthrie, of the State Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 2d Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Jr., encamped at South Framingham from July 21 to 25 last, and made a fair showing. We reserve our report till a later issue.

TEXAS.

A DESPATCH from Texas, July 24, says: "General John M. Claiborne, Major-General of the State militia, has tendered his resignation on account of personal differences existing between himself and Adjutant-General King. It is probable that a complete reorganization of the Texas Volunteer Guards will take place by election."

WIMBLEDON CAMP.

TO-DAY (July 11) Wimbledon Camp will be ready for the reception of the competitors, and the National Rifle Association meeting will formally open on Monday. We are glad to say that the entries for the principal events are more numerous than ever, and the competition for the Blue Riband promises to be more than usually keen, in view of the fact that a comparatively unknown man won the coveted distinction last year. A new era in the history of Wimbledon will date from Monday next, for the Snider has been wholly disestablished, thanks to the energetic action of the Council of the National Rifle Association, which last year precluded it from its contests. Among the changes made in the last twelve months, the pull of trigger has been lowered from six to five pounds, and that of the Henry rifle has been increased to the latter pressure.—*United Service Gazette*.

A DOUBLY GOOD WORK.

ALL people who eat are indebted to the Royal Baking Powder Company not more for having perfected and prepared a leavening agent that is pure and wholesome beyond a question than for its exposures, so boldly made, of the numerous impure, adulterated and injurious articles that are sold under the name of baking powders, bread preparations, etc., in this community. In making these exposures the Company has, of course, made itself the target for all sorts of counter attacks, but the animus of these attacks has been perfectly understood by the general public, and by their very virulence have served to more prominently call attention to the good work of the "Royal" Company.

Food frauds of the usual class, such as wooden nutmegs, chicory coffee and watered milk, although they are swindles in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer. But when an article like baking powder that is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal is so made as to carry highly injurious if not rankly poisonous elements into our daily food it would seem to be the duty of the press as well as of the criminal authorities to take cognizance of it.

In the fight for pure food made by the "Royal" Company some time ago, when its guns were particularly trained against the alum baking powders, it was noticed that the most trustworthy scientific authorities were emphatically upon its side. So in the recent contest with the lime and other impure baking powders the result has proved that every statement made by the Royal Baking Powder Company both as to the purity of its own and the adulteration of other baking powders of the market, was fully authorized by the most competent chemical and medical authorities of the country.

In this contest two facts have been pretty conclusively settled in the minds of the public—the first, that the Royal Company has found the means, and uses them, to make a chemically pure article of food, and the other that the average baking powder, no matter how strongly endorsed by "commercial" chemists, is an exceedingly doubtful preparation.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to

the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. The recent controversy in the press has left it no longer a question with those who desire purity and wholesomeness of food what baking powder they shall use.

COMPOUND ARMOR FOR IRONCLADS.

SUPPOSING the 8-in. iron armor of the *Triumph* were replaced by compound plates, the fighting power of the vessel would be increased at least 25 per cent., thus transforming her quickly, and at a comparatively small cost, into a vessel suitable for modern warfare.

This subject seems not undeserving of the attention of the Admiralty, the more so as several foreign Governments have already put the same into practice. Germany and Holland have each re-armored several of their ironclads with compound plates, and the Chilean ship of war *Blanco Encalada*, recently arrived in the Tyne, is to undergo the same process, to be followed shortly by the *Almirante Cochrane*, another ironclad belonging to the same Power. If our ironclads, launched some twenty years since, are destined to serve as flagships of squadrons much longer, it will certainly be advisable to increase their offensive and defensive powers to the utmost practicable limit, as, armed and armored as they are at present, they are warships for peaceful times only.

The proceedings of the Evolutionary Squadron cannot have failed to convey to the general reader the conviction that England is by no means so badly off for first-class ships of war as is generally supposed. Thirteen large vessels assembled in Portland Harbor. Some of these vessels are very "large" indeed, but the fighting power of a vessel is not regulated by her size. In fleet-actions it has always, from the time of the sailing ship-of-the-line to the present period, been considered an essential condition towards securing a successful issue of the combat to place vessels of similar steering qualities, size, speed, and armament together in batches or squadrons, so that the necessary manoeuvres may be carried out with some degree of uniformity. The following is a list of the vessels comprising the Squadron of Evolution, together with a few particulars of the respective ships, which make further comment unnecessary:

	Length.	Armor.	Speed.
1. Minotaur (flagship).....	400ft.	54in. 14 "	14 "
2. Agincourt.....	400ft.	54in. 14 "	14 "
3. Hercules.....	325ft.	9in. 13 "	13 "
4. Shannon.....	300ft.	9in. 12 "	12 "
5. Iron Duke.....	280ft.	8in. 12 "	12 "
6. Sultan.....	325ft.	9in. 14 "	14 "
The above are either broadside or casemate ships.			
7. Devastation.....	280ft.	14in. 13 "	13 "
8. Ajax.....	278ft.	16in. 13 "	13 "
9. Hotspur.....	235ft.	11in. 13 "	13 "
The above are turret ships.			
10. Lord Warden.....	275ft.	54in. 12 "	12 "
11. Repulse.....	250ft.	6in. 11 "	11 "
The above are converted wooden line-of-battle ships.			
12. Polyphemus.....	Experimental	unarmed vessel	15 "
13. Hecla.....	Purchased	merchant steamer	15 "

Of the above vessels, only two, viz., the *Ajax* and *Hotspur*, are plated with compound armor.—*The Engineer*.

HOTCHKISS REVOLVING CANNON.

IN noticing Lieut. Verry's work on the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon, the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, says: "Weapon manufacture has now advanced by leaps and bounds, and a well-marked point in the upward course was reached when the shell-firing machine gun issued from the brain of Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss. Lieut. Verry, in the book before us, gives a lucid and interesting account of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon. This weapon is highly thought of in America, and is the invention of a man of whom America was proud. As an officer in the Navy of that country, it is only natural that the author should look upon his work as a labor of love, yet we are glad to notice that there is no undue special pleading, no puffing of the weapon as the great desideratum under every possible military and naval contingency, a style of writing sometimes indulged in, which reminds one of the advertisements of a patent pill that is warranted to cure all the diseases of mankind, from toothache to cholera."

It would seem now, however, that a further development of shell firing guns—namely, the "rapid firing gun"—is fair to supplant all others for naval purposes; yet, excellent as are the latter, it can hardly yet be said that an equipment has been designed for them which will admit of their taking part in field operations. For this purpose we cannot help thinking, and General Miles's report, on p. 61, bears us out in this idea, that a great future awaits the revolving cannon. Now the advantage this weapon has over all other machine guns is not the beautiful simplicity of its mechanism or the remarkable efficacy of its fire, but that it possesses inherent in itself the germ of possible development. What form that development may ultimately take it is impossible to say, but the study of it would doubtless repay both the manufacturers and the country that took the matter up. To have the means of rapidly intensifying his fire by the despatch of a battery of Hotchkiss guns to the point in question would be of incalculable advantage to a General, whether on the offensive or defensive. In covering a retreat, or following up a pursuit where rapidity of action is requisite and the objective in the open, the revolving cannon battery would have a role especially suited to its capabilities, one of which is the ability to readily pick out a range and keep up a continuous fire on a moving object. In the outpost line at night, having no recoil, the revolving cannon could command an obligatory point of passage better than a field gun, and in general, as its fire can be observed, it will not waste ammunition. It can travel loaded, can be fired without unlimbering, and cannot jam. It seems to us little thinking out of such a weapon would be worth a little thinking out in the matter of equipment and organization. For many years Mr. Hotchkiss stood alone as the advocate of shell firing machine guns, maintaining that in shell fire only would be found the true line of development. Many people admit this now, and some even persuade themselves that the idea is a new one which has cropped up in the last few years. But it is not so. The revolving cannon designed shortly after the American War, is still the only shell firing

machine gun in existence. The feed is automatic, and the "rapid firing" guns, though, strictly speaking, not machine guns at all, are merely the logical outcome of the original idea. Here in England we were slow to admit that our preconceived conclusions were at fault. As in the famous breech and muzzle loading controversy, we could not help thinking that we were right and the rest of Europe wrong. It is a matter of sincere regret to many that the importance of the principles so often insisted on by Mr. Hotchkiss have only been fully recognized by this country now, when the active brain of their inventor is at rest.

WE CANNOT FIGHT THE CHILIAN NAVY.

"THERE may be some unexpected and startling incidents reported to the Navy Department before many days," said one of the fighting captains of the U. S. Navy to the lounge on Thursday morning: "You know the *Iroquois* has been sent down to Guayaquil in Ecuador to demand from that Government the release of Professor Santos. In addition to the general instructions her captain, Yates Sterling, received, he had sealed orders which are only to be opened in case the Government of Ecuador does not promptly comply with the request of the Secretary of State. Of course neither I nor any one but the Secretary of the Navy knows what these sealed orders are, but I can easily imagine." "What do you believe them to be?" was asked. "Orders to take Santos if necessary by force," was the prompt reply, "and there will be the interesting feature of this matter. It has been rumored among the diplomatic representatives of the South American governments in Washington and believed in higher quarters, that Ecuador has made an alliance offensive and defensive with Chili, and that the latter Power will promptly interfere if Ecuador is attacked. Chili is the most powerful of all the South American Republics. Eight years ago she defied the United States, and their ranking officer, Admiral Don Patricio Lynch, informed the American admiral commanding the South American station that if any difficulty occurred between the two nations he meant to sail for San Francisco and levy an indemnity on it, or shell the place out of existence. The last he could easily have done, for his fleet had the latest and best pattern of Krupp and Armstrong guns. Why, the Chilean Navy could have stood three miles beyond the range of the best guns we have in any fort about the Golden Gate and dropped 500-lb. shells into the heart of San Francisco!" "But you don't mean to say that a little nation like Chili could destroy San Francisco without danger, do you?" said the lounge rather startled at this strong expression used by the officer. "That is precisely what I do say," replied the other with earnestness. "And more, Chili has today the finest, fastest, and most perfectly equipped fighting war ship of her size afloat. I mean the *Esmeralda*. She could destroy our entire Navy, ship by ship, and never be touched. Strong language, is it? Well, you may see before long. Now there is no better sailor or more plucky fighter wearing the spread eagle and fowl anchor buttons than Yates Sterling. He comes of a God-fearing, hard-fighting old Scotch Covenant ancestor, and if attacked he will do the best that can be done with an old tub like the *Iroquois*. But what could he do against a man-of-war like the *Almirante Cochrane*, of the Chilean Navy, at a monitor of the *Huascar* type, to say nothing of the *Esmeralda* first named?"—*Washington Sunday Herald*.

(From the London Truth.)

THE RED PRINCE OF PRUSSIA KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

A PROFOUND sensation has been excited in Berlin and Vienna by the appearance in a well-known German newspaper of what purports to be a true account of the death of Prince Frederick Charles. This journal asserts in plain terms that the Red Prince did not die of apoplexy, but that he was shot dead by his wife. A Belgian journal makes the following comments on the narrative:

"The Red Prince did not live on good terms with his wife. Some grave scenes had taken place—scenes so serious, in fact, that the old Emperor had to assign to Prince Frederick Charles an isolated castle for his residence. It was a disgrace to be thus almost excluded from the court, where his presence had caused scandals incompatible with the severity of morals there observed. Two years ago the Princess wanted an absolute divorce, and wished then to retire to her brother's home. The Emperor was obliged again to interfere, and a semblance of a reconciliation took place. But their troubled mode of life still continued, and only ended the other day, when, after a scene more violent even than usual, the Prince, whose harshness was proverbial, struck the Princess, who, in a moment of rage, seized a pistol and fired. Prince Frederick Charles fell mortally wounded."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

EACH man who took up arms for the suppression of the recent rebellion in Canada is to have 320 acres of land in the Northwest.

It has been decided to at once procure forty Nordenfeldt, twenty-four Gardner, and six Gatlings, with a large store of ammunition for inland defenses in the Bombay Presidency. Ten Nordenfeldts will be sent to Madras for the same purpose.

THE Porte is making unusual preparations for the defence of Tripoli. The garrison there has been increased by 2,000 men. Heavy Krupp guns are being mounted in the fortress and 200 torpedoes have been laid in the port.

A DESPATCH of July 7, from Port-au-Prince, says: The Commander of the British fleet has sent the Haytian Government an ultimatum demanding the release of imprisoned British subjects. Mr. E. D. Bassett, the Haytian Consul General at New York, says that the British consul called a man-of-war—the *Lilly*—to support his demand—for the immediate release of two British subjects under indictment on a criminal charge, and that the commander of the *Lilly*, after hearing the explanation of the government, that the Executive could not interfere in matters pending before the courts, was satisfied and left in a friendly spirit.

In a recent review of the once despised Persian Army, 10,000 finely uniformed and equipped soldiers were in line. Russian instructors for the cavalry and Austrians for the infantry and artillery have brought the troops up to a good standard of efficiency.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has returned from Suakim, says: "On the surface of the habitable globe so awful a residence for Europeans does not exist, and nothing but the direst necessity can justify our government in keeping our European troops there for an hour longer. The heat is simply indescribable, and this time last year in the Royal Engineer Mess (a well constructed wooden building, well ventilated), the thermometer rose to 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and in tents to 134 degrees, and this with an atmosphere laden with moisture. The flies are a terrible plague, rendering life miserable as long as there is daylight, to be succeeded after dark by sandflies and mosquitoes. There is no water to be obtained except that condensed by the ships in the harbor, so that the supply is necessarily both unpalatable and scanty. Vegetables are not to be had,

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except now and then a few tomatoes and melons. The whole place is saturated with typhoid fever poison as the records of the sickness of the army will prove when the reports are published in the Blue Books, probably two years hence, when all interest in the matter will have subsided."

The fortification of Herat is progressing, and if the Russians advance in September they will find Herat defended by from 15,000 to 20,000 men armed with breechloaders and provided with heavy artillery. The Afghan Boundary Commission was, at last accounts, on the Zarnast Hills, some fifty miles northeast of Herat. The climate, says a telegram from Meshed of the 7th July, is charming and the health of the party excellent.

GORDON says that he certainly can lay claim to having commanded more often than any other man cowardly troops, although he acknowledges that his experience of his Egyptian soldiers beat all his past experience. One Egyptian major whose duty it was to remain in one of the forts all night, being afraid of Arab fire, absented himself, but told Gordon that he had passed the evening at an equally exposed post. Gordon knew this to be a direct falsehood. He could forgive, and find even a plausible excuse for the cowardice; but he could not pardon the truth,

"However, I did nothing to him," he says, "more than call him a liar." This might be supposed to bring a blush to the cheek of any officer of any nation, but in the case of the Egyptian major, Gordon adds, "he probably considered it a compliment."

Important to the Army and Navy.—When you visit or leave New York City, have Baggage Express and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—At Saint Augustine, Florida, July 27, 1885, to the wife of Lieut. Sebree Smith, R. Q. M., 2d Artillery, a son.

MARRIED.

MCLELLAN-WUPPERMANN.—At Hamburg, Germany, June 20, Lieutenant JOHN MCLELLAN, 5th Artillery, to AGATHA ROSA LEE, eldest daughter of H. F. Wuppermann, Esquire.

WEINER-RIGG.—At Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, by the Rev.

C. H. Smith. CHARLES L. WEINER to SARAH D. RIGG, daughter of the late Edwin A. Rigg, Lieutenant U. S. Army.

DIED.

BABER.—At Columbus, O., July 25, R. P. L. BABER, formerly additional Paymaster U. S. A.

BOYD.—In Camp near Grafton, New Mexico July 23, Capt. ORSMUS B. BOYD, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

CARTER.—At Brentwood, D. C., July 24, ELIZABETH S. CARTER, widow of Commodore John C. Carter, U. S. Navy.

DAVIS.—At the University of Virginia, July 17, Dr. JOHN STAGGE DAVIS, father of Assistant Surgeon W. B. Davis, U. S. Army.

MCDUGALL.—At Berryville, Va., July 25, Brevet Brig.-General CHARLES MCDUGALL, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

MEYER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 1885, LAURIE, only daughter of Colonel Edward S. and Jeannie H. Meyer, aged eleven years.

PERRY.—At Port Deposit, Maryland, July 23, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. PERRY, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Perry, U. S. Navy.

POLLARD.—In Mobile, Ala., July 21, aged 82 years, JOHN POLLARD, Colonel of the 48th Alabama in the Creek war.

WATSON.—At New York City, July 22, the Hon. PETER WATSON, formerly Assistant Secretary of War.

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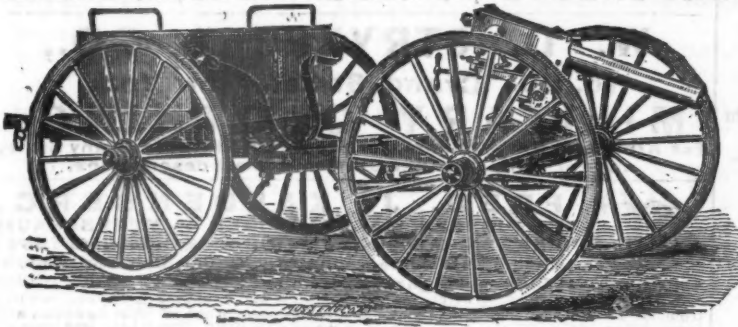
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